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For the Blade.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

ERNEST H. BROSS.

As through the Village street I rode
While evening's shadow fell,
I saw, within a humble yard,
And by the garden well,

A maiden standing modestly,
Her gaze upon the ground:
A youth stood near, and nervously
He turned the well rope round.

So anxiously he looked at her,
His earnestness was plain,
And when again she answered him
I saw 'twas not in vain.

Alas! thought I, how eagerly
This young man weaves to-day
The toils about his manly heart
He ne'er can break away!

How thoughtlessly this maiden courts,
(To others' failures blind)
The common destiny of her sex
The lot of womankind!

Belike the old, old story this
Of hope, and love, and youth,
A day of joy, a dream of bliss,
A waking to the truth.

And though, young man, I wish you well,
In all your loving strife,
I can but shudder when I think
Of all the storms of life.

And though, my girl, the highest joy
Of love I wish for thee,
I tremble of the griefs and cares
Of grave maternity.

The way of all who've gone before,
You too, I see, will go,
A morn of joy before you reach
Our universal woe.

Crete, Neb.

Written Expressly for the Toledo Blade.

Throne and Scaffold.

A Historical Romance.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK II—THE KING.

CHAPTER XIII.

KATHERINE THE QUEEN.

On the 8th of August, 1540, at the palace of Hampton Court, Henry the Eighth formally introduced the Lady Katherine Howard to the courtiers and ministers in attendance as his Queen, and on that day she took her seat in the royal closet of the chapel by the King's side, and subsequently dined in public, having her youngest step daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards the famous Queen, upon her right hand.

Though the King's affection for Katherine had been no secret for some time, and though the rumor had steadily gained ground that it was his intention to marry her, the tidings that the marriage was accomplished came as a thunderbolt to those, who for their own interests and to compass their own ends, had hoped that the fickle monarch might seek his fifth bride elsewhere.

The time and place of the marriage, the name of the priest and witnesses, were kept so close a secret that tongues were not wanting to declare that no ceremony in accordance with the rites of the church had been performed, but such hopes in the minds of some of the court schemers were dashed to the ground a week later, when Katherine was publicly prayed for throughout the Kingdom, as Queen of England, and orders issued by the King that gold coins should be struck in commemoration of the marriage, bearing on one side the royal arms of England, and on the reverse, a rose crowned, in graceful compliment to his bride.

Marian Oughtred was scarcely able to conceal the anger and mortification she felt, and though the Duke of Norfolk had for a second time succeeded in uniting himself by marriage with his sovereign, some of those who had joined him prior to the marriage, as the head and defender of the Roman Catholic party, covertly grumbled at what they considered his defection, from motives of self interest, and cast about for another leader. In such whispered consultations, as were held from time to time among the Papists, Friar Eustace, as soon as he was sufficiently recovered from the wound which had threatened his life, played a prominent part, and those who were ordinarily well informed did not scruple to describe him as an emissary of the banished Cardinal Pole, whose venerable mother, the aged Countess of Salisbury, had lain in the Tower of London for many months under sentence of death.

Henry in his pride of possessing so young and beautiful a bride as Katherine showed his passionate fondness for her in a thousand different ways, even neglecting the business of State to pass the hours in gentle dalliance with his fifth Queen, and all the contemporary writers unite in declaring his attachment to her was beyond bounds; one relates that the King is so greatly enamoured he knows not how to make sufficient demonstration of his affection far her, and very far exceeds the caresses he ever bestowed on others.

In the lordly palace at Hampton Court built by the proud Cardinal Wolsey, and subsequently presented to the King; Henry and Katherine passed a royal honeymoon, and no better proof need be given of the influence his bride had over him than that in her society he found all the charm he needed to make life pleasant, and that he suffered no Court splendor, no State pageantry to interfere with the delicious hours of peaceful happiness he passed at Hampton Court, caring for no company beyond that of his bride.

Beautiful, graceful and of an exquisite figure, she had as well a thousand winning ways with which she enslaved her royal husband, and kept him faithful at her side, and few but Cicely, who accompanied her to court, as one of her maids of honor, knew of the dark hours passed by the Queen of England, as she thought of the days that had sped, when she had found happiness in Francis Derham's society, never dreaming of the exalted lot in store for her.

She knew that even amidst the splendors of the court, even when seated on the throne by her royal consort's side, a sword like that of Damocles hung by a hair above her head.

Her connection with Derham was known to too many to be kept secret, although so long as he remained absent from court, she had confidence in the King's boundless affection, that whatsoever might be told him he would not readily believe evil of her.

But should the King's love wane, or should Derham venture to appear at court and inflame his angry passions, she had but too good cause for knowing how short-lived would be the honor, power, and affection which were now lavished upon her. The jealous and discontented party, of whom Marian was by no means the least powerful, watched her with lynx-like eyes, ready to exult at any slip, however slight, which might procure her downfall, or her death; but Katherine, if she did not love her royal bridegroom, had for him at all events the respect due to her sovereign, and the gratitude which she could not choose but feel for his freely-given, plainly-expressed devotion, beside she had a wholesome fear of a monarch who had already divorced two wives and beheaded a third.

And so the early weeks of matrimony glided smoothly by, and those who had looked to see Henry's passion burn itself out, after a short experience of his bride—as had been usually the case—were forced against their will to acknowledge that every additional day served but to increase the King's devotion, so much so indeed that he could scarcely bear to be away from Katherine's side, even for the duties of state, and when the cares of government made it advisable that the sovereign should personally visit certain districts of his realm Katherine accompanied him, and during the tour, by the monarch's desire, all state display and the usual pageantry was dispensed with, in order that he might have the longer time and the more frequent opportunities of passing the hours with his bride, unvexed by the formalities usually accompanying a royal progress.

Indeed, so infatuated did the King become, that in the Autumn he withdrew with his Queen to Moor Park, in Hertfordshire, where being impatient of the slightest intrusion on his privacy, he issued an order through his Privy Council, addressed to *all* the officers of the Royal household, "that from henceforth they should in no wise molest his royal person with any suit or petition, but cause all suits or supplications to be made in writing and delivered to his Council."

Katherine's enemies chose an unfortunate time for the first whispers of scandal against the new Queen, and a certain priest was reported to the Council as having with others spoken unbefitting words of the Queen's grace, and the priest and another were committed into custody and imprisoned in the keep of Windsor Castle, but the King, who was apt to make short work with such as spoke disrespectfully of him or of those whom it might please him for the time to honor, was so secure in the whole, undivided affection of his bride as to attach little importance to the gossip of the monk, and at Katherine's entreaty, who, above all things dreaded inquiry into her past life, the priest was suffered to go free, only being enjoined by the King "to be more temperate in the use of his tongue."

By this conduct, gossip within the precincts of the court was silenced, for the time, but the news of the King's infatuation spread to the country where the great Roman Catholic party bestirred themselves to bring about the re-acknowledgment of the Papal jurisdiction, and rumors passed from mouth to mouth of intended risings in the North of England for in consequence of the King's apathetic disregard to the duties of the State the time appeared peculiarly favorable for an outbreak on a large scale.

These rumors, growing in volume, and bringing with them accounts of the secret muster at night time of armed men in remote districts at last roused the King from his uxorial happiness, and leaving Katherine for a night at Hampton Court he hastened to London, where at the palace of St. James he personally presided at the Council for the first time since his marriage.

The attendants on the Queen did not fail to mark that, at the King's departure, Katherine's eyes were suffused with tears, and that she roamed through the splendid apartments of the palace restlessly, speaking little, and to all appearance as full of grief at the enforced separation for a few hours from her lord as Henry was pained and depressed at leaving her for the first time since the night of the strange marriage in the subterranean chapel.

Presently retiring to a small chamber, the windows of which commanded the beautiful gardens of the palace sloping to the Thames, she bade Cicely to her presence and hastily dismissing all her other attendants, passed her arm round the girl's waist, as she had been accustomed to do in the old days, and then resting her head upon her shoulder, burst into a flood of tears.

Cicely, hardly less affected than her royal mistress, gently guided her faltering steps to a seat.

"See that the outer door be barred," said Katherine, hurriedly wiping the tears from her eyes; "make sure that we be alone, and let me be, if but for one short hour, the Katherine Howard whom you knew awhile ago, and no more Katherine the Queen."

Cicely obeyed the instructions, and hastened to her mistress's side,

"You, Cicely," said the Queen, "you alone, know all my sad story—nought is hidden from you, and—heaven help me—you alone I think are faithful. For one short hour, I may dare be myself, for one short hour I may venture to speak a name which has never passed my lips since I became Henry's bride. Oh, it is weary, weary, work this day by day, when every action must be guarded, and every word twice considered, ah Cicely! I had been happier, had I followed Derham as he implored me to do."

"But His Majesty loves you; he is everything that is kind."

"Aye, child, but an I love him not? I am a miserable woman. Yes, the King loves me, he lavishes favors on me, he would e'en anticipate my every desire, and I am but an ungrateful woman. I fain would love him in return, my heart is full of gratitude to him for all his many goodnesses to me, I strive my best to please him, but had he been Frank Derham there would have been no need to strive. Mark you well, Cicely, were Derham here, I would but bid him be gone; with heaven's help I will be a true and faithful wife to my Lord, the King; not even Francis should breathe a syllable which it would be disloyal for me to hear. We can school our limbs to move, we can school our tongues to speak, but—ah, woe is me—we cannot teach our hearts to feel or to be numb."

"May I venture to speak freely to your Grace?" asked Cicely.

"Aye, speak to poor Kate, and not to the Queen of England."

"Many a time and oft, have I wondered that with the memory of the past, the present is possible to you. I who have lost one whom I loved, who was the whole world to me, am sorry and sick at heart in the midst of these gay court festivals; and to partake of the merriment, and mix with the laughers and jesters, seems to me as an insult to one who is absent, far, far away, and yet ever present to my heart."

"Aye, child, I have seen thee grieve and have noted thy woe-begone face when all around thee were blithe and merry. I have envied thee, Cicely."

"Your Grace has envied me?"

"Aye, in verity, in that thou hadst no need to laugh when thou wert not merry; that thou wert not called upon to hide thy sorrow beneath a mask, and to simulate affection while indignant with thyself; that what thou pretendest was but pretence. I have seen thee, Cicely, with tears in thine eyes and sorrow in thy heart for Sir Godfrey Tavener, and I, the Queen of England, have envied thee thy sorrow."

"But I own allegiance to no husband," answered Cicely softly.

Queen Katherine sighed.

"Would to Heaven that I could say the same! And yet my conscience pricks me sorely, that I cannot love him. As Heaven is my keeper I swear that I will never in thought or deed be false to my lord, the King. But they have brought me bad news to-day. One whom I mistrust, one whose words are smooth but whose thoughts are evil, came to me and with sharp and cruel tongue, told me Derham was of the number who have risen in rebellion against the King in the far North, and that his head will pay the penalty. I have tried in selfish thought to wish it might be so, for while he lives my life trembles in the balance. But no; no, a thousand times no; I would not buy my safety with Frank's life. Yet he is a rebel, and is in his arms against his Grace the King, my husband, and still I would not wish his life. Yet when we parted, he heaped upon me reproaches, and called me names I shudder to think I may have deserved, in that I loved him And yet I would not wish his life. I have a presentiment of evil strong upon me, Cicely. I feel this day that the King should have left me, is an ill-omen, and a sense of danger in the air, makes me not myself Come, Cicely, the night is dark and chill; we will tarry here no longer. Come with me to my room. I will to bed, and sleep away these gloomy forebodings."

"Heard your Grace aught of Godfrey?" inquired Cicely timidly.

"Aye, child, they say he is with Derham, and if so, heaven and the saints protect them both. An they be rebels against the King, it fears me we shall never see them again alive, for the King's troops have marched to quell the outbreak of that foul traitor Sir John Neville, and it will go hard with all who fight beneath his banner. Even I to whom the King denies nothing, would not dare to raise my voice on their behalf."

"And Godfrey might have returned to court," pleaded Cicely piteously, "now that the Friar Knight is recovered of his wounds, it could hardly be the King would exact the penalty of his right hand."

"And Derham, too?" sighed Katherine, "what fault hath he committed, save that before I became Queen, he ventured to speak to me of love. But no more of this; I would not feed upon my grief. Come, come, child, to bed—follow me."

The two passed out from the private withdrawing room, which was now quite dark, and walking past the guards stationed at the head of the great staircase, directed their steps towards the Queen's sleeping apartments, but as Katherine reached the great arch which faced the stairs she suddenly paused, standing as if rooted to the spot, and Cicely hastening to her side saw that her eyes were intently riveted on the space before her, fixed and immovable, though she slowly turned her head, as if following the movements of a person unseen by Cicely.

Then suddenly she threw her arms upon high with a wild and agonized scream, tottered, and would have fallen, had not Cicely been at her side to aid her.

The cry brought several of the guard running to her assistance, but before they reached her she had sufficiently recovered to wave them from her. Taking her solitary attendant's arm, she managed, though with tottering step, to reach her apartment.

"Did you see it?" she asked Cicely, turning a pale, terror-stricken face towards her, and her whole countenance betraying still extreme agitation.

"I saw nothing, madam," Cicely replied, wondering.

"What evil could it portend?" continued Katherine, rather communing with herself than addressing her attendant, "I have heard of such things, but never before have encountered an apparition from the grave—and yet thou sayest thou sawst it not?"

"I saw nothing, your Grace. What was it that has thus disturbed you? Believe me, it must have been but the phantom of a disturbed brain."

"No, no, no; it was a warning to me. Hush, Cicely. Know you not the legend of the spirit which haunts yon chamber?"

"I have but heard the foolish prattle of the palace, and ne'er gave heed to any tale so idle."

"Cicely, as I am a living woman, I saw a female figure mount the stairs. It was draped from head to foot in white and bore a lighted lamp. It seemed rather to glide in air than to mount the steps after the manner of flesh and blood, and when it reached the topmost stair it turned a face, oh so unutterably sad and melancholy towards me, and as the wide open but too evidently sightless eyes rested on me I read in them a confirmation of the fears which throughout the day have harrassed me. Know you not who 'twas who thus returned to earth to warn me?"

"I have but heard the legend, madam," Cicely answered, for not devoid of the superstition of the time, she was not indisposed to attach importance to the supernatural visitor the Queen had looked upon while remaining invisible to others.

"In the chamber beyond the arch, died Queen Jane Seymour," said Katherine solemnly, "and on the anniversary of her death they say she is permitted to revisit the scene of her death. I saw her, Cicely, and I shall never forget the sad, pitying look with which her eyes rested upon me—her successor on the throne. It is a warning, and one to which I shall do well to give good heed."

"Nay, gracious lady, dismiss the fancy from your mind."

"Cicely, as I am this day Queen of England, so within the year I shall die, for so it is decreed." And she shuddered and turned aside her head, looking sadly and solemnly from the window upon the gardens stretching before in the clear moonlight.

FOOTNOTE TO CHAPTER.

The legend here referred to is one which in the days of superstition obtained much hold upon the minds of the ignorant, and so strong was the belief at the time, that the beautiful archway at the head of the stairs was blocked up with masonry to prevent the passage of the apparition, and only within the last few years has been reopened and restored.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE REBELLION IN THE NORTH.

The King, aroused from his love dream by the danger which menaced his throne, speedily gave the lie to those who had industriously circulated the rumor that he was incapable of any further active exertion, and was given over wholly to the charm which Katherine exercised over him.

The Duke of Norfolk's cunning, in allying himself by marriage with his sovereign, and in withdrawing at the right moment from the conspiracy for the re-establishment of the papal supremacy in England exonerated him from all blame in the rising which had taken place in Yorkshire, and though there could be no doubt he had treacherously deserted the party, which, till the actual outbreak had looked upon him as their leader, Henry was too well pleased to reckon so powerful a noble amongst his allies, to inquire closely into his previous connection with the rebels.

That the famous Cardinal Pole, once Archbishop of Canterbury, and now an exile at the Court of Rome, was the instigator of the rising, there was but small room for doubt; and the King, unable to reach him, struck at him through his mother, the aged Countess of Salisbury, who for a twelvemonth had been kept in close confinement in the Tower, and ordered her for instant execution. The like fate would doubtless have befallen Friar Eustace, who in spite of all his chicanery, windings and double-faced dealings, had at last been shown in his true colors, as the chief emissary of Cardinal Pole in England, but that through his numberless spies he obtained tidings of the threatened danger and saved his life by flight.

A recent historian, describing the position of affairs in England at this juncture, writes: The whole realm was at this time split into two great parties, so nicely matched as to strength and numbers that the ruling balance was in the hands of the sovereign, to dispose according to his pleasure. It was that power which rendered Henry VIII a despotic monarch, and enabled him to trample on the boasted laws and liberties of Englishmen with impunity.

Catholics and Protestants had succumbed alike to his evil passions, and endeavored to use them as political weapons in their struggles with each other for the mastery.

The contest had commenced when Henry's divorce from Katherine of Arragon was first agitated, and the Protestant party supported the interests of Anne Boleyn. Five years passed away since those rival Queens vanished from the arena, and yet the names of Anne and Katherine were still the watchword of the warring parties, for Henry was again the husband of two living wives bearing these names, and the legality of his divorce from the Protestant Queen Anne (of Cleves) and his marriage with the Catholic Katherine (Howard) was almost as much questioned by his Protestant subjects as his divorce from Katherine of Arragon and his marriage with Anne Boleyn had been by the Catholics.

It was fondly imagined, by persons who regarded Anne of Cleves as Henry's lawful queen, that he might be won to a reconciliation with her if he could be convinced of the unworthiness of her fair successor to fill her place.

No one more fully realized the situation than Henry himself, for whatever his fault he was a man of singular power of mind and vigorous intellect, allowing no scruples to stand in his way when he had set himself to the accomplishment of a certain purpose. It was to strike terror into the heart of the rebels, that he ordered the venerable Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, and a princess by birth, to the ignominy of a death upon the Tower Hill scaffold.

The executioner, who, since the accession of Katherine Howard to the dangerous dignity of the throne, had found less employment than in the early years of Henry's reign, was once more called upon to wield his deadly axe, and again a monster crowd assembled upon Tower Hill, occupying every inch of ground that could command a view of the terrible tragedy, to see fall the venerable head, crowned with snowy hair, of one of the highest subjects within the four seas, one whose years at least might have protected her from the awful vengeance of her sovereign.

Pale and undaunted, guarded on every side, the aged lady passed through the thick band of armed men who protected the scaffold from any possible attempt on the part of the mob to rescue the prisoner. Pale and undaunted, she mounted the steps of the scaffold, and with cool and collected demeanor surveyed the vast crowd assembled to see her die. There was no fear, no trembling, no piteous appeal for mercy, but a bold, proud defiance in her bearing, which impressed the mob, who, low and brutal as they were, could not forbear to pity this aged dame, in whose veins ran the noblest blood of England, and whose silvery locks were in themselves a protest against the savage inhumanity of the despotic monarch, who had willed her violent death.

They bade her lay her head upon the block, and with fierce dignity she refused.

"So should traitors do," she answered: "but I am none. If you will have my head, you must win it as ye can."

Ere the guards could be summoned to compel her to comply with the sentence of the cruel King, the executioner, as she stood boldly confronting him with an undaunted mien, struck at her with his ax, but the blow fell upon her shoulder, and as the blood streamed from the wound he struck again. Yet a third and a fourth blow fell, as he ruthlessly followed her around the scaffold till the spectators were sprinkled with the life stream which spurted from her wounds, and then faint with the loss of blood, feeble with the burden of many years, she sank, still living, prone upon the boards of the scaffold, when the executioner, seizing her by her long white hair, dragged her to the block, and with yet another blow severed her head from her body.

That Henry should have ventured to this deed of butchery, staining the scaffold with streams from veins enriched with all the royal blood of England, sent a thrill of horror through the land, but it answered the great purpose he had in view, of convincing those who had dared to rebel against his authority, that though enamored to the last degree of Katherine, love had not changed his nature, and that he was as quick and fierce to resent an indignity as of yore, and as little likely to give quarter to those who rebelled against his authority as the hungry lion to let the new caught lamb go free.

The rebellion in the North, headed by Sir John Neville, was after all, but a short-lived affair, and the King's troops acting with energy, soon secured a decided victory for the sovereign and re-established his sway over all classes and all religions.

Still further to enforce his authority, and to strike terror into the hearts of the rebels of the North, Henry resolved upon a triumphal progress through those Counties which had been most disaffected, and being loth to separate from his young bride, whom he still loved with a wild and overpowering passion, it was arranged that she should accompany him, and accordingly the procession quitted London early in July, and traveled by easy stages to Grafton, where the King and Queen, with their court, remained for some days at the palace, and then started for York, by way of Northampton and Lincolnshire.

Henry's march through the country was not merely the pageant of the sovereign visiting his people, but it was the stern progress of the avenger, and houses and castles were deserted at his approach by such as had been participators in the recent insurrection, while the trembling burgesses of the northern towns which had sympathized with the Roman Catholic movement, came to meet him, falling on their knees before him and suing humbly for pardon for their disloyalty.

Henry was not a man to forgive. He had one short remedy to rid himself of all his foes—the block. Many, and many a life would have fallen sacrifice during that journey, many and many a fair and noble head would have laid in the dust before the executioner's axe, had it not been that the soft, gentle, womanly nature of the young Queen prevailed, and she, with her fair face and soft words, accomplished what no noble, however great, no warrior however bold, would have dared to attempt, for at her intercession numberless forfeited lives were spared, though the rebels were not suffered to escape, till they had been mulcted of goodly sums, which came in handily to replenish the King's impoverished exchequer.

Crossing the Humber into Yorkshire, the King and Queen were met by 200 gentlemen of that County, clad in coats of velvet, richly embroidered, attended by 4,000 Yeomen, and serving men who, on their knees made abject submission to their sovereign. Henry graciously condoned their offenses on the payment of a heavy fine, and further on the eyes of the young queen, as yet but little accustomed by the magnificence of court display, were astonished when the cavalcade approached within easy distance of York, and the walls of that famous city with its glorious minster in their midst, gleamed grey and hazy in the evening light by the splendid appearance of another cavalcade advancing to meet them. It consisted of 300 ecclesiastics, headed by the Archbishop, all in the rich garments and vestures of their holy office, who, also kneeling, made obeisance to the King, and warned by others, probably, of the humane temper which had taken possession of him, hastened to avert his anger, by the offer of a princely sum in expiation of their sins.

Newcastle and Hull made similar peace offerings, and the inhabitants of the recently disaffected districts were only too happy to escape the shedding of blood, by the shedding of blood. Thus the royal visit, anticipated with such terror by those who had cause to fear the indignation of their King, became a royal triumph in a double sense, inasmuch as instead of being marked by the headsman's ax in every Town, it was more remarkable for the suavity and gentleness of the monarch, a fact which the shrewd Northerners were not slow to ascribe to the humane influence of the fair bride, never absent from His Grace's side, and whose voice was always raised on behalf of mercy and forgiveness.

So wholly did Henry engross the time of his Queen, that for many weeks, although Cicely was in constant attendance upon her royal mistress, beyond an occasional friendly word, or a more frequent kindly glance, she had had no opportunity of learning Katherine's thoughts or feelings, in traveling through that part of the country to which Francis Derham had fled on leaving the Court, where he had fought, if reports were to be believed, against the King, and where for all she knew, he might have lost his life in the disastrous rising, in which so many brave and venturesome men had bitten the dust.

Well did Cicely know how every day, and every hour, Godfrey Tavener was in her thoughts, and she could not but believe, that however careful, the mask she wore, Katherine must have suffered as she did, in longing to acquire information, yet not daring to give the questions utterance which hung upon her lips.

It was one soft, balmy evening, when the west wind sighing gently round the castle walls and softly echoing amidst the tall tree branches made the whole air redolent of love and romance, that Cicely was bidden to the Queen's private chamber, and there had the unexpected opportunity of speaking to her alone.

"Good news—good news," cried Katherine, with almost childish glee, clapping her hands together, as Cicely drew back the tapestry and stood in her presence. "By the mass, Cicely, I could not curb my eagerness to speak with thee, for I have good news."

"Of—of—Godfrey?" Cicely faltered.

'Aye, who else? Of Godfrey—and another."

"Another!" cried the maid of honor, starting back in dismay.

"Aye, child! Never look so frightened as if it were the foul fiend himself of whom I spake. Draw hither and listen to my tidings—the two of whom thou wottest that false-speaking slaves told us were in rebellion against our good Lord the King, were fighting for him. Aye, girl, and more, have so distinguished themselves by rare prowess in the field, that to-morrow they will be brought to the King, who has consented to pardon whatever they have done amiss in times gone by, and restore them to his most gracious favor."

"Godfrey and Derham?"

"Aye, who else? Sir Godfrey Tavener and Frank."

"Oh, Your Majesty! for pity's sake, take heed," cried Cicely, clasping her hands in an attitude of eager supplication, "I pray you, have no more to say to Master Derham. Think me not over bold to speak thus, but there be many in the court, who from envy and other hateful qualities, wish Your Grace ill. They have an inkling, aye more than that, of a time when Francis Derham was more to you than 'twould please His Grace, the King, to learn. He quitted the court while you were still the Lady Katherine Howard, and none have heard of him since then, and belike they think him dead, but for the love of heaven, gracious lady speak to him not again, nay not so much as in a whisper, see him not again, give him not so much as a single glance of recognition, across a crowded room for the worst will be said of the simplest action, and—"

"And," replied Katherine with great dignity," and I am Queen of England, and despise the gossips and defy the breath of slander to besmirch me."

"Pardon, Your Grace," said Cicely humbly, "my love outran my discretion."

"I know it, I know it!" cried Katherine impulsively. "Ah, Cicely, 'tis to you least of all, that I should speak as I have spoken; 'tis you who should pardon me. Listen, for you have loved, you love, and you can understand love. This Derham—and Heaven knows how dear he was to me—is—is—only now remembered as in a dream. Yet, Cicely, I would not be hard upon him; I would not have him say that Katherine, the Queen, turned her back upon one whom Katherine, the foolish damsel, loved. I can trust myself, I am strong—strong in my King, and husband's affection, strong, for I am a Howard—strong, for I am the Queen of England. Think you that I would disgrace myself to listen to Master Francis Derham—I who occupy the highest position of any woman in this land? No, a thousand times no—but still I would not seem unkind to him, Cicely. Would'st have me rebuff him, and forbid him my presence?"

"Aye, Your Majesty. Your very denial of affection betrays that the old fondness lingers yet around the heart cords of your gentle nature. See him no more, madam—make what excuse you will—see him no more. On my knees I implore it You know not the perils and dangers which surround you on every side. You know not the spies who wait and watch your every movement, to turn aside, if possible, the great affection the King bears you."

"What evil have I done? What crime have I committed?" asked Katherine haughtily. "So long as I am true to my good lord I fear no breath of calumny, and—and though thou thinkest it not—I can trust myself"

"Pray heaven and the saints Your Grace be as strong as you would believe."

"A truce to your doubts," cried the Queen, laughing; "it ill becomes me to listen to such words. No more, good Cicely, I beg of thee. Think not of Katherine of England, but of thyself. Ah, that tell-tale blush! I know how thy heart beats at the thought that once more thou wilt see the man who is the whole world to thee. I can read in the mantling color of thy cheek that thou longest once more to be clasped in the arms of that gallant knight, Sir Godfrey Tavener. Ah, Cicely! though the position I hold is, as you say, one of peril and danger; though, as you tell me, I may be hemmed around by spies and enemies; though I care little about the pomp and pageantry of royalty, I yet have a pleasure in my regal position, if it be but that I can benefit those who love me. Have no fear for thy happiness, nor for thy Godfrey's welfare—be both my care. Now, get thee to bed, else thy lover shall lament the roses have left thy cheeks and that thine eyes are dull. To bed, Cicely, for, at morrow's dawn, we start hence for Pontefract Castle, and there—dost hear me?—there thou shalt see thy lover again and requite him for all the pangs thou hast suffered in his absence."

"Madam," cried Cicely bending low, "you know I love Godfrey—aye, better than life itself, but—but though my heartstrings crack, I will forego this meeting rather than you should again hold converse with Master Francis Derham."

"Tush girl! tush! Thou knowest not what thou sayest. To-morrow—think of that Cicely—to morrow, but a few hours hence, you will see him again. The flush of battle on his brow, his handsome face aglow with the praises of the multitude, the honor of his Sovereign. Think of his manly form nobly clad in the splendid panoply of war, think of the long weary months since he has gladdened thine eyes—ah, what pleasure in the meeting."

"Does your Grace refer to Godfrey Tavener or Francis Derham?" asked Cicely, for the Queen's speech glowed with a greater fervor, than in speaking of her attendant's lover.

Katherine started, and a cloud of displeasure flitted across her fair brow, as she answered haughtily:

"Fear not. The King loves and Katherine is worthy of his love."

Then with a low reverence, Cicely withdrew, joyed beyond measure at the prospect of being reunited to Godfrey, but the joy was saddened by the knowledge of the danger the Queen would encounter in Derham's society.

TO BE CONTINUED.

For the Blade.

A PLEASANT ENDING.

Glancing down the rugged pathway of time, my thoughts dwell upon an occurrence during the early part of the stirring and historic year of 1860, when the cautious man with antagonistic views to those of his Southern friends was prone to keep said ideas very nearly "home." The theater of what I relate was down in the chivalric old State of Georgia, about 50 miles north of that Hades, called through courtesy, Andersonville—that pandemonium where the demonic Wirz, with all his inhuman and brutal aids had not the ingenuity to devise means of torture sufficiently terrible and awful in their punishment of the helpless, noble men, therein corralled.

Let the reader behold in his imagination, if it was not his luckless lot to at some time during the war look upon the stone mansion which peeped up in its towering greatness just beyond the hill, north of the then prosperous, but now lamentably dead City of A——. In this stately old structure, with its unique piazzas, and odd adornments, displaying an eccentric architectural taste, had once resided a man equally as eccentric in his character and make-up as was the house. A hermit—not the one which figured in Eggleston's "End of the World," but the uncle of Henry Windom—a man who had left a fine plantation and large library to his nephew. During the era of which I write this old gothic edifice witnessed within its sacred walls many family "scenes." Though there was in this neighborhood a preponderence of Rebel sentiment, occasionally one found an individual with an inherent love for the Union, and invariably such person possessed the manliness and determination of character to give expression to his views. In the homestead of Henry Windom the Union sentiment predominated, though in this instance it was accredited to femininity. Mr. Windom, whose accountant and foremen kept a valiant watch over a thousand slaves, was truly a Southern man of the most fully developed type. Domineering, dictatorial, exacting, irascible, yet a liberally-educated, generous man, in whom there was something to admire. Though ordinarily liberal to an extent when his country's interest demanded his attention, narrow-mindedness was his chief characteristic. He was too one-idead, too selfish, indeed too biased in this all absorbing topic to admit discussion when it was in his power to suppress it. Unhappily, however, for his feelings and his dignity in this matter, he had, years since become acqtuainted and infatuated with a buxom Vermont girl, of such simplicity and unostentitation of style, purity and openness of expression as to captivate him, and a speedy marriage had ensued. Also years ago had this union been more than doubly blessed by an infant of the tender sex. Alice Windom was a dashing, romping, yet discreet girl of 17, of medium stature, golden-haired, blue-eyed. The sunny clime had succeeded admirably in producing a fine specimen of the perfect woman, and in her girlish womanliness Alice was the great object of solicitude and care of her parents, and the favorite of the neighborhood. Reared in affluence, afforded all the opportunities that wealth, excellent judgment and generosity present, this young lady who possessed all the purity and firmness of her maternal ancestor, was peculiarly interesting. Splendidly educated for one of her years, possessing all the independence of an unrelenting father, all the fortitude and good sense of a Christian mother, Miss Windom promised to develop into a woman of much strength of mind and rare conception. Unlike Plutarch's father, who was forced to "apply to Bacchus to be blessed with Mercury," our little lady was naturally jovial and good-humored, but when the actions of our forefathers, whose ideas were for Union of States above all else, were questions, she fairly boiled over with indignation. Nothing so thoroughly enraged her as her father's inuendos concerning Free States, and when he came home one evening, at white heat with anger, declaring that "Harry Burleigh and Tom Watterson, two Northern gents, were to be invited by the committee to take the first train or abide the consequences," Alice was utterly unable to contain herself, and before she attempted to most righteously denounced the "committee" for its proscription and intimidation. In her own language, "such ostracism is just too awfully awful, and each of the committee "should be known by the stripe on his back and the number of his cell."

A short acquaintance with the Rev. Harry Burleigh and myself, will better enable the reader to understand the situation. He, a young Presbyterian preacher, of Evansville, Ind., and myself were making a tour through the South, with a view to invigorate two very much impaired physiques by overwork. We decided that about this distance from the coast would be beneficial to our wasted frames, and liking the enchanting natural scenery, so suggestive of the romantic, we came to a halt at the quiet old City, and extracted much pleasure and found incalculable physical relief by quiet rambles through the country. During the time of our sojourn we had expressed, without reticence, our opinions of slavery, and the impending troubles. We had denounced in unqualified terms the institution of Slavery, and it was getting warm for us before we knew it.

To cap the climax, and render boundless the worth of the average Southerner of this locality, my biblical friend had in the postoffice one evening riveted his eyes upon those of Alice Windom, and an attachment commenced there to grow, as subsequent events will unfold.

A day or two after the "soft and expressive eyes of a strange little lady" had been more than met by his own searching and inquiring gaze, Harry was accidentally passing along the highway which passes the Windom place. On a fiery mustang Alice came galloping down the drive which lead to the main, when to her alarm, her favorite "Dick" became frightened just as he neared the road, and landed his fair rider, with jockey hat and rawhide on a mat of grass. Harry's big heart and gallant disposition prompted him to offer assistance, Instead of finding Alice seriously hurt, only a bruise or two were discernible on her perfectly chiseled face, and as her large eyes met Harry's, she half musingly enquired if he thought, "Providence had provided this impromptu meeting," to which he hoped she was not hurt.

Of course she could not refrain asking her would-be benefactor to walk around the hill to her home, and of course it was just the thing to accept. The splendor of her home, and tasteful arrangement of every article, told him that here were culture and common sense in abundance. The hospitable manner in which he was received by mother and daughter was noted as foreign to his Northern home. A ray of joy shed from his soul as he heard the girlish voice and rich piano blend. He was supremely pleased with her linguistic accomplishments. To say the least he was intensely interested. He felt a strange feeling envelop him—a feeling he could not understand.

Before he had remained long it seemed that he was in sweet commune with a boon companion of years of acquaintance. Their conversation soon assumed a semi-confidential aspect. Her knowledge of books delighted him. The way she displayed her botanical training by analyzing a leaf, was most amusing to this student of nature. He was arriving at the conclusion that at last the peer of Jane Welch Carlyle had been discovered, when dinner was announced. Dinner! This was too much for the Rev. Harry. He had intended to stay but a moment—but it was so pleasant. Dinner over, he strolled with this, his—sister, lover, what! —and did not arrive at the hotel till late supper.

Not being at the hotel for dinner, I had become solicitous about him and was anxiously awaiting his arrival. Supper over we smoked and talked, and I found in him a marked change—a something unusual. Later in the evening he explained, and I readily comprehended the situation, having once undergone a similar "change" myself.

For days Harry wended his way toward the Windom homestead, and I had began to seriously regret, (and jestingly charge,) that Miss Windom was monopolizing the time of my genial friend.

A "scheming mother" entered not by word or acts the slightest protest to Harry's attentions, and being most favorably received by the young lady, he spent many pleasant hours with her. All this coupled with the absence from home of Mr. Windom, offered fine opportunities for my "quandom" friend to study the excellencies of Miss Windom's character. They walked, talked, drove, and 'twas not long till they—loved, old-fashionedly, too.

The conduct of this "impudent Yankee" toward the fairest of all the fair daughters in the vicinity was being most scrutinizingly watched and thoroughly disapproved by no less than a half dozen bachelor planters who had often and hopefully looked toward the Windom home. The arrival home of the father, who was fully informed of the "impudence and presumption of that invalid preacher" had the effect to cause the committee to no longer delay issuing a mandate to Harry and myself. We coolly canvassed the matter, and concluded to act on the "committee's" "suggestion," not, however, until Harry had addressed a billetdoux to Alice, and promptly received a response, avowing most emphatically allegiance to her girlish promises.

We were soon among friends at Chicago, who were no little incensed at the treatment we had received. Shortly Harry was tendered the Superintendency of a Seminary in Iowa. Soon failing health compelled me to return to a more congenial clime—this time to the famous White Sulphur Springs of Virginia. The water and mountain air were efficient in reclaiming me from the "invalid corps," and I entered the army.

In his new home and role Harry got on finely and for a few years wrote me often, frequently referring to our Southern trip of 1860, and lamenting that he could not "receive a line" from the loved Miss Windom.

Had the future been penetrable, Harry would have seen pleasant things in store for him. But woes and pleasures awaiting us time alone can unfold.

Fully engulfed in business after the war, I found only time to rather unsatisfactorily write such business letters as demanded my personal attention; hence all avoidable correspondence was given up, and I had ceased to receive letters from old time friends. I felt peculiarly interested in Harry, but he had recently moved to a distant college, and his address I had lost. After a five years' business career in Columbus, Ohio, I had become "easy," and began to think of my former friends. Especially were the by gone, happy days spent with the Rev. Harry Burleigh pleasant, and I resolved to find him. I addressed a letter to the President of the seminary over which Harry had presided, and received an answer that my friend was in Central Minnesota. The early mail next morning carried to him a letter on which were stamps to the amount of six cents, I having elaborately written, urging him to write soon. Before I expected it the good mail carrier brought me in a bunch of letters, one of which I recognized as from Harry.

Forgetting the dozen other letters which demanded my attention, I was immediately eagerly running over the pages from my old friend. After he had told me of his flattering success as presiding officer of an academy, and of his promotion to a more important and lucrative position, his thoughts turned to the tour through Georgia he and I had taken years ago, and he sadly recalled the disgraceful treatment we received at the hands of those heroic Southrons, and of our unexpected and premature departure from the vigor giving Atlantic burg. The remainder of the letter was written in an unsteady hand, for when Harry tried to think and write simultaneously of the dear Miss Windom, who had so completely captured him during our sojourn, his nervous system betrayed agitation.

The faltering lines told of the numerous missives which had been hurried South to Alice, and of their certain return "uncalled for." He expressed himself as having abandoned all hope of finding the girl (now woman) in whom he once took such a lively interest, and after again denouncing unqualifiedly the inborn proscriptive spirit of the average Southron, he closed. After this monthly were letters sent to and received from Harry.

A few months succeeding my exit from business I migrated to Central Vermont, with a view to again enter business—like many others, could not be idle. My name was enrolled at the Commercial, at St. A., and for several weeks I circulated prospectively pretty freely among the hospitable citizens of that beautiful City. One evening, a month after my debut at St. A., at the solicitation of Mr. Dickson, editor of the *Vermonter*, we were driving about the City. When a mile out on the Bennington road, a most elegant old brick mansion, in the center of the most artistically arranged park I ever saw, was approached. The two large barns to the left, surrounded by a countless herd of Shorthorns and Jersies, the painted fences, iron gates, elegantly kept orchards, flower and fruit gardens, etc., were highly suggestive of wealth, taste and comfort. As we neared the spacious old dwelling which had withstood the snows and sleets of 50 Winters, I rearranged my glasses to read the door plate: "Charles Franklin." I read aloud, which had the effect to cause Mr. Dickson to observe that I evinced more interest in this old homestead and its surroundings than casual notice. As our steed made the curve of the road to the right, we commanded a splendid view to the flower garden, at the south from the house. Near the garden gate was an arbor, entwined with a beautiful running annual. A double row of mignonette encompassed the lattice work, and the interior combined on either side a large rustic divan. On one of the divans were seated together an octogenarian and a beautiful woman of 25 or more. She was reading about Longfellow's "Slave in a Dismal Swamp," in which the silvery-haired old gentleman seemed intensely engrossed The lady raised her head from the volume, as she spoke the final

"Fell, like a flail on the garnered grain,
And struck him to the earth,"

just in time for me squarely in the face. Her contour deeply impressed itself on my mind. The finest, broadest forehead I had ever seen. The thought came unsought that if my biblical friend, Burleigh could see this beau ideal in her present role, he would easily forget his Southern loss.

A little further on, noticing my linguistic lag, Mr. Dickson observed that a comment on the family we were just leaving in the distance might interest me. I quickly expressed my desire to learn of them, and he proceeded:

Mr. Franklin, during the War of the Rebellion, was a strenuous devotee to the Union cause. He is a man of remarkable integrity and sagacity—a man in every respect worthy of emulation. His private library exceeds 10,000 volumes and he has been an inveterate reader, both of books and papers. The grand climax of his life was to establish the female college in the City, over which the young lady you saw by his side presides with such dignity and success.

"His daughter, I suppose."

"No; his granddaughter. Several years ago a Southern gentleman married her—Franklin's only daughter. During the War, Mr. Windom, who was an Ultra Rebel, was seriously wounded, and taken home, there supposed to die. Careful watching brought him out, through and during his convalescence his daughter Alice was so argumentative in favor of the Union cause, that she produced a revolution in her father's views, and he sold his slaves and farms and removed to this place to reside with Mr. Franklin.

Mr. Dickson's story enwrapped me in the profoundest awe. Strange recollections came into my mind. Really the woman I had just passed must be Harry Burleigh's Georgia lass. I could not contain myself and unfolded *my* story of the Franklin-*Windoms* to Mr. Dickson, and we readily agreed upon a scheme to most agreeably surprise Harry and Alice.

Mr. Dickson being an ardent admirer of Miss Windom's work, and giving the college his journalistic endorsement, frequently threw him in her company at the institution and at her home. Once at her grandfather's, she had shown him a photo of a "gentleman, she met at her Southern home, when a girl." I had Harry's photo in my pocket, and on looking at it, Mr. Dickson pronounced the two identical. This convinced me that the lady was *surely Burleigh's Alice Windom.* Immediately on arriving at my hotel, I sent a message to Harry, urging him to make me a visit, promising a good time. I knew it was vacation at his institution, and that he could come. In due time a return message brought the happy news that he could come in a few days. On receipt of his message I sought Mr. Dickson, who informed me that certainly circumstances favored us to provide a very unexpected meeting of Harry and Alice, as he had just received an order to print 500 invitations to Mr. Franklin's 80th birthday party, three weeks hance.

The next evening Mr. Dickson and myself called at the college, and I was formally introduced to Miss Windom, who received us cordially, and extended an invitation to her home, naming Friday evening. We took advantage of her invitation, and shared Mr. Franklin's hospitality, only exceeded by his general knowledge and wisdom. He learned with delight of my intentions to attend his birthday celebration.

A half week elapsed and I clasped for the first time in a decade the hand of my dear Burleigh, whom I found in excellent health, and in good condition to be most terribly surprised. The week after his arrival my journalistic acquaintance announced to the Franklins that the President of Dartmouth, and a fast friend of his, was in the city, and he would be equally delighted to present his scholastic friend at the party. An informal answer urged most heartily the presence of the President of Dartmouth.

At 10 o'clock on July 20, Mr. Dickson and wife and Harry and myself were seated in a barouche and on our way to the venerable Franklin's residence. Harry intimated that possibly we were a little early, but a "majority" of us thought not, and we were soon ushered into the library of Mr. Franklin, finding him seated at a large writing desk. Our reception was cordial, the old gentleman appearing in excellent mood.

Soon Harry and Mr. Franklin were conversing freely. The old gentleman assured Harry that his vacation would be most pleasantly spent in that vicinity.

Having arrived early and unnoticed by Alice, she was in the parlors alone, not conscious that any one would arrive for an hour. She struck up Strauss's "Beautiful Blue Danube," and all turned a listening ear. The manner in which the music was rendered indicated superior musical talent and cultivation. The music through, Alice's thoughts turned to her Southern sunny home, and to the one man whom she had loved, and she almost involuntarily touched the keys of the piano, and commenced to sing the song that she did the morning after "Dick" had thrown her to the ground, years ago.

Harry listened. He thought he recognized the music. He had certainly heard it years ago. He knew he had. The voluminous voice had surely been heard before. Was it not in Georgia that that song and voice were first listened to by him? Undoubtedly so, and his brain became dazed. Past recollections flitted over the tensions of his master brain with a lightning rapidity. As the song proceeded, more and more did his mind become agitated, and at last he asked Mr. Dickson to escort and introduce him to the lady. As he neared the parlor "what a breach" was about to cross his brain, when Alice, who had observed and recognized him, ran to the door extending both hands, which were clasped tightly in Harry's, who knew her, though years had put her almost past his recollection.

For an hour the couple were left alone in the parlor, while I explained the matter in the library to Mr. Franklin, who had called in his daughter, and Mr. Windom, the one legged ex Rebel, to share his joy.

And so the birthday celebration assumed a new phase, and brought unexpected joys to all who understood the situation.

A month later Mr. Windom stood on one leg and handed to the "Yankee, whom he had seen off from Georgia," his only brilliant, beautiful daughter, and the boys of Dartmouth gladly received the intelligence of the President's marriage, but were grieved to learn of his resignation as presiding officer of the institution.

Now daily do I see her and Mrs. Harry Burleigh's carriage pass my jewelry establishment on their way to college, which has been enlarged and improved by the efforts of Pres. Burleigh and wife.

Often do I dine with my friends, and of late I am in the habit of taking on my knee a darling cherub, the picture of its mother, and whom they christened "Georgia." BOYD.

Ellettsville.

The Price of Chickens.

Capt. Farrow, of Isleboro, Me., tells a good story at his own expense. The Captain was trading in a small vessel along the coast, and at Tampa Bay he purchased 20 dozen chickens paying $4 a dozen for them. They were of all ages and sizes, some being ready for the pot and others scarcely done with their shells. At Key West a hotel keeper came along side and asked the price of chickens. The Captain answered: "If you pick them out I shall charge you $6 a dozen; but if you will let me pick them out you can have them for $3 a dozen." "All right," said the hotel man, "you pick them out." The Captain selected several dozens of the fledglings, expecting every moment to hear the purchaser cry "enough." But still he said "go on." The Captain saw the point at last, but he stuck to his bargain and "selected" the entire lot, at a net loss to himself of $20.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.
TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.
TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Trout fishing is unusually good this year. We have reports of 16-inch trout having been caught in two-inch streams.—*Oil City Derrick.*

It is the father of twins who knows what it is to be up all night with the boys.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A Michigan man is said to be "learning to talk with a gold palate." It is not stated whether the palate keeps up its end of the conversation.—*Lowell Citizen.*

"Mr. D., if you'll get my coat done by Saturday, I shall be forever indebted to you." "If that's your game it won't be done," said the tailor.—*Boston Star.*

We see an article in the papers about boy inventors. We hope they will invent a boy who won't whistle on his fingers and yell on the streets at night.—*Oshkosh Advocate.*

"A Virginian has a pet fish 27 years old." That's nothing. We frequently hear married women speak in affectionate terms of "that old sardine of mine."—*New Haven Register.*

Another colored youth has been appointed to a Cadetship at West Point. It is understood that he is to be provided with tin ears, and sleep with an alarm clock.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The army-worm is eating the grain in Kentucky, little red ants are eating the army-worm, and sparrows are eating the ants. What is now desired is something to eat the sparrows.

At this season of the year there is no need of sympathizing with every man who appears to be sinking under the weight of some secret sorrow. It may be cucumbers. —*Lowell Citizen.*

It is somewhat remarkable that Dynamite Rossa has not yet enlisted in Arabi Pasha's army. But then Rossa never was much of a man for enlisting until the war was over.—*Hawkeye.*

Twelve persons will go out yachting, and each one will afterwards tell you privately that "every one was sick but me." We begin to think that yachting is immoral.—*Boston Transcript.*

It is a pretty true saying that some men wear the knees of their trowsers out in Summer, getting religion, and the seats are worn out in Winter by backsliding.—*Richmond Independent.*

The Milwaukee man who knocked a burglar down with a shoe is just selfish enough of his own character to come out and explain that the shoe belonged to his wife.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Sacramento and Columbia rivers have been dragged so incessantly that this year's salmon catch has fallen 50 per cent. from last year, when the yield was 961,000 cases of canned fish, worth $5,000,000.

A mischievous boy at Port Jackson
His grandfather's cushion put tacks on;
Then feigned great surprise
At seeing him rise
And hearing his fierce Anglo-Saxon.

The weary husband, as he proceeds to take down the clothes line, unconsciously trips over a croquet arch, and from the bottom of his feet wishes he was where the wickets cease from troubling.—*Boston Star.*

The people of Long Branch are entitled to great credit for the moral uprightness which enables them to acknowledge that the whale recently cast up on the shore near that resort is only 15 feet long.—*Exchange.*

There are only 600 persons to each physician in the United States. The doctors should be more careful of their patients. First thing they know there won't be patients enough to go around.—*Boston Transcript.*

It is suggested that the wire fences which bound a multitude of Western farms might be turned into telephonic connections at small cost, to the great social advantage of lonely wives whose husbands are away from morning until night.

The town of Penn Yan, N. Y., is said to have gots its name in this way: Two colonies settled here, one of Pennsylvanians and one of Yankees. Each wanted to name their new settlement after their old homes. They finally compromised on Penn Yan.

A society paper tells of a stout, aristocratic gentleman, who takes his meals seated upon a weighing chair; when it indicates that a certain amount of food has been received within, he retires from the table. If the landlord knows his business, he will bribe a waiter to put his foot on that chair early in the meal.

In the Bois de Boulogne.
"Who's that man in the carriage there—the one that's looking so bored?"
"Oh, that's—what's his name?"
"What is his name?"
"The man—don't you know—who was once King of Spain.
—*Sic transit gloria.*

The value of advertising was never better illustrated than at Alpena, Mich., a few days ago. A farmer desiring additional harvest hands, went to town, inserted an advertisement for two boys. When he returned home that night he found that his wife had presented him with twins, both of the male sex. There's nothing like advertising.

They were burying a man who had died in Southern Indiana, when a tramp leaned over the fence and inquired: "Was he a statesman?" "No." "Orator?" "No." "Poet." "Great inventor, or anything of that sort?" "No; he was simply an honest man." "Oh, that's it, eh! Why don't his widder take the body over to Chicago, and put it on exhibition and make a stake?"—*Wall Street Daily News.*

A beautiful floral offering at the recent funeral of a Harvard student, sent by the classmates of the deceased, bore the letters S. Y. L. No one understood their significance, but naturally they were supposed to indicate some noble sentiment in classic or modern phrase. A friend whose curiosity was great finally asked their meaning of one of the students. "Why, 'See You Later,' of course," was the answer.

In a certain cemetery is a curious trio of graves—those of a man and his two wives. On the gravestone to the right was carved a hand pointing to the center, with the inscription: "He was mine." The stone to the left had also a hand directed toward the middle mound, with the words: "He was mine also." In the middle by the remains of the "lord" himself, and upon the headstone were carved two hands, reaching in either direction as if to clasp the other two. Above them were the significant words: "They were both mine."

The following account of a sad accident at Peterhoff, which, though improved, is not improbable, comes from St. Petersburg: The Emperor was walking in the park a fortnight ago, and becoming interested in the operations of some workmen beckoned to one of them to approach, intending to ask him some questions. The man threw down his tool and ran toward the Emperor. When only a step or two from His Majesty the man fell dead at his feet, shot by a sentinel who had not seen the Emperor's signal, and who had received imperative orders to fire on any stranger approaching him. The Czar, it is said, helped to lift up the body and showed the bitterest grief. He will provide for the workman's wife and children.

FOR THE LADIES.

An Iowa girl said to a young gentleman, "Pa has 170 horses and only one me."

A South End man calls his wife Crystal because she is always on the watch.—*Boston Transcript.*

When a young lady asked to look at a parasol, the clerk said, "Will you please give the shade you want?" "I expect the parasol to give the shade I want," said the young lady.

"Pa, are we going to have any girlvanized iron on our new house?" "Any what?" "Any girlvanized iron?" "Galvanized, you mean, don't you?" "Yes, pa; but teacher says we mustn't say gal; its girl!"—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

An upcountry paper recently puffed a new periodical, and capped the climax by adding: "Next to a girl, it is the best Summer companion one can find." Wonder if he meant it should be used as a bustle!—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The assertion that country people are more meddlesome than City folk is contradicted by a City lady who used to live in a flat. Says she: "Why, you just ought to see how those hussies there pry into everybody's affairs and pick each other to pieces. One might as well live in a Village at once."

"I should so like to have a coin dated the year of my birth," said a maiden lady of uncertain age to a male acquaintance. "Do you think you could get one for me?" "I am afraid not," he replied. "These very old coins are only to be found in valuable collections." And yet he cannot see why, when he met the lady the next day, she didn't speak to him.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

Two Hartford ladies in a street car, the other day, were discussing Summer toilets. One of them said to the other, as she rose to leave the car, "Good-by; come round before I leave Town and see my dresses. They are perfect dreams every one my own inspiration, you know." What a pity Oscar was not there to hear that. He would have had hopes that America was on the high road to be "joyous" at last.

"OUR FRANK."

His Views on the Tariff.

What He Said to the Convention After His Nomination.

How the Tariff Would be Regulated Had He the Authority.

So little opposition being manifested to the nomination of Frank Hurd, at Sandusky on the 9th, the proceedings of the Convention were almost devoid of interest to outsiders. The gallery at the Opera House was well occupied, but the visitors found it to be very tame amusement.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by Dr. F. C. McConnelly, of Erie County, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, who announced H. E. O'Hagan, as temporary chairman, and V. P. Brown, of Lucas; George R. Clark, of Ottawa; J. M. Osborne, of Sandusky, and F. A. Layman, of Erie, as temporary Secretaries.

As Mr. O'Hagan took the chair he was loudly applauded. He returned his thanks in a few words, and said he hoped the proceedings would be harmonious. Reference was made to the new district as being of no mean importance, and a prediction of a great victory was made.

The temporary organization was further completed by the appointment of the following committees:

Credentials: Erie County, N. J. Buyer; Ottawa County, Henry Pafenbach; Lucas County, E. L. Graves, Sandusky County, John Worst.

Rules and Order of Business: Erie County, Joseph Puckrin; Ottawa County, Benj. Boardman; Lucas County, F. R. Warren; Sandusky County, Charles Scholey.

Resolutions: Erie County, Wm. Koch; Ottawa County, George B. Heller; Lucas County, H. P. Platt; Sandusky County, W. E. Haynes.

Congressional Committee: Erie County, John F. Bredbeck; Ottawa County, W. W. Montgomery; Lucas County, Harvey E. Scribner; Sandusky County, Basil Meek.

Vice-Presidents: Erie County, James Douglass; Ottawa County, Charles Roose; Sandusky County, A. R. Francisco; Lucas County, Henry Kahlo.

On motion a recess was taken until 1:30 o'clock.

Upon reassembling the permanent organization was effected as follows:

Chairman—H. E. O'Hagan.
Secretary—George R. Clark, Ottawa.
Assistants—V. P. Brown, Lucas; Geo. Goslin, Ottawa; F. A. Layman, Erie; M. E. Tyler, Sandusky.

The Committee on Resolutions summed up their labors in the following which was accepted and adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention endorse and reaffirm the declaration of principles adopted by the Democracy of Ohio in Convention assembled at Columbus, July 20, 1882.

The Committee on Credentials reported full delegations and no contests, and nominations were declared to be in order.

It was a walk-away for the Hon. Frank H. Hurd, and his nomination was conceded before the Convention assembled by even the few that were out spoken in their opposition. The only other name mentioned as possible candidates was that of Judge A. E. Merrill, but during the recess at noon it was decided by his friends that it would be useless to present him before the Convention and his support was accordingly cast in favor of Mr. Hurd. It was pre-arranged that Judge Seney, of Toledo, should present the name of the great advocate of free trade, and that Judge Merrill should second it. This program was carried out with good effect, both gentlemen referring to the nominee in highly eulogistic terms and predicting the overwhelming defeat of the Republican candidate should Hurd be selected. It is hardly likely that the circumstance has any meaning, but no sooner had Judge Seney taken the floor and began his speech in favor of the nomination of Mr. Hurd than rain

BEGAN FALLING IN TORRENTS

from a sky that but a few moments before had showed no signs of any such sudden outbreak. It was intimated by several persons who noticed the fact that it really looked as though the elements were giving vent to their feeling at the act the assembly was contemplating. But they were probably superstitious. Without stopping to consider the matter a motion made by Judge Merrill to nominate by acclamation was carried, and amid loud cheering Frank Hurd was declared the nominee of the Convention. A committee was appointed to inform the gentleman of the Convention's choice. During their absence Maj. E. S. Dodd spoke a few words, but was interrupted by Chairman O'Hagan in order that he might read a dispatch from that "great old hero of Democracy, Gen. James B. Steedman." The telegram stated that if Hurd was nominated he would receive 2,000 majority in Lucas County.

In a few moments the Committee returned in company with Mr. Hurd, who was received with deafening applause as he entered the hall. Mounting the platform he responded in the following remarks:

MR. HURD'S SPEECH

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I thank you most cordially for the high honor you have this day conferred upon me. I accept the nomination so generously tendered me and pledge you to do all in my power to carry to victory the standard you have placed in my hands. Toward those who have not seen their way clearly to support me I bear no unkind feeling and in the common effort to make successful a common cause, all the differences which have divided us shall, so far as I am concerned, be forgotten and buried.

It has been said in Sandusky that my candidacy meant the embarassment of your interests, because I happen to live in another city. If I had in my public career been unfaithful to the interests of those who had entrusted them to me, it might be well charged that I would be unfaithful to the interests of Sandusky. But without egotism, I ask that what I have accomplished for the City of my own home and for other ports of the old District may be accepted as evidence of what I shall do for you when you have once conferred upon me duties and responsibilities as your representative. I can only say that in my efforts for the whole District, if I shall be successful in this canvass, every part of it shall be to me a part of my home, and the interests of Sandusky shall be as carefully watched and protected as those of Toledo.

In the newspapers of the State you have doubtless observed that

MY VIEWS UPON THE TARIFF QUESTION

have excited considerable comment. It would seem proper that to-day I should clearly and with definiteness express my opinions upon this subject. I accept the resolution of the Democratic State Convention, which has been approved in the platform of to-day. Believing that it was not intended in this resolution to antagonize the last official utterances of the National Democracy, I accept it as saying in another phrase, "a tariff for revenue only."

Whatever I may have said at other times and other places, when rightly understood, means nothing else than "tariff for revenue only." Upon this platform I shall stand in this canvass, and to the principles it enunciates I shall devote my best efforts until the canvass shall be ended.

I believe that every man ought to control the fruits of his own toil. When a day's labor has been done, its results belong to the laborer. To compel him to spend what he earns or makes where he does not wish to is slavery. You might as well require him to work against his will for another man. Each man should have the right to sell what he produces where he can get the best price, and to buy what he needs where he can get it the cheapest. To compel him to pay a higher price and to sell where he gets a less one than, under natural laws, he would be able to do, is to that extent to rob him of the fruits of his toil. What was African slavery but the holding of men's labor in bondage? Any system which compels a man to spend the earnings of his labor against his interest makes a slave of him to the extent that it does so.

Our present tariff compels the consumer to pay higher prices for sugar and salt, for shoes and hats, for clothing of all descriptions, for all household goods, and indeed for nearly every article which enters into daily consumption. This tariff from every $100 that a laborer spends for necessaries takes out

A TOLL OF $40.

If this tariff did not exist this $40 would be saved. Who gets it? Your master, Mr. Laborer. He is as much your master as though with whip and lash, he came and forced you to work $40 worth for him. Who is this master? He is the favored tariff monopolist. The Government arms him with the taxing power and he comes and taxes you $40 out of every $100 for his own individual use. I deny the right of the Government to give him this power. I deny his right to exercise it. Mr. Monopolist, you may do well for the community; you may give employment to many men; you may make prosperous the locality in which you may be established, but I deny your right to tax me. Before God and the law I am your equal. I am a freeman. I am a citizen of a Republic, as much entitled to its protection as you are. I owe you no allegiance. I will pay you no tax.

The tax which the Government requires all should cheerfully pay. Whatever revenue is needed, I believe, can be largely raised through a tariff. A revenue tariff can be prepared which, out of 50 articles, will bring more revenue to the public treasury than it receives out of the 4,000 now on the tariff list, and with a reduction of the price of articles 40 per cent. to the consumer.

It has been said that a revenue of the tariff such as I advocate would injure the grape grower, and wine producers of this District.

THE VERY CONTRARY IS TRUE.

The idea underlying a tariff for revenue, is to lay the tax upon foreign articles of luxury, brought into this country. We would take it off of boots and hats and clothes and sugar and salt, and put it upon wines and other articles of foreign production not necessary to daily life. All of the incidental protection which even a revenue tariff affords will remain to the grape grower and wine producer, until they will be willing themselves to ask for its removal. Besides by a revenue tariff every wine producer will get his sugar, his staves, barrels and glassware at least 35 per cent. cheaper, with no diminution in the price of his wine. I ask, therefore, should not all in that interest openly advocate a policy which means benefit to your business, instead of being deceived by demagogs into opposing it.

I cannot to-day enter into an elaborate discussion of the tariff question. I will point you to the ruinous effects it has had upon American labor, as demonstrated by the great strikes in the large protected industries, by which nearly a hundred thousand people, within a few months have been compelled to ask for better wages to keep themselves and their families from starvation, nor do I wonder at it. I state to you that in 1880 in the United States the average wages paid in the iron and steel industries were $6.90 a week, while in England they were over $7; with the expenses of living 40 per cent. less in England than in this country, I can show you that in Manchester, England, the adult operative in the woolen and cotton mills in 1880 received $8 per week for 54 hours' labor, while in Massachusetts they received only $8.30 per week for 60 hours' labor.

THESE ARE FACTS

which should set every laboring man to thinking. The reason for this condition of things, I shall discuss during the canvass. I shall show to you that the present tariff reduces wages, pauperizes labor, and robs the honest toiler of the fruit of his toil. I shall show to you that it enslaves the American laborer, and ask that you, Laboring Men, aid me in the effort for the emancipation of yourselves.

I mean no antagonism to manufacturers. I shall not disturb the tariff except to take away from them what it already takes away. Suppose that a manufacturer receives a protection of 40 per cent. for the article he makes. Is that all profit to him? It would be if he alone received protection, but he must remember that in order to get that increase of price he had to consent to an increase of price to the manufacturers of other articles. In order to show how much advantage a tariff is to him, he must deduct the increase of price which protection compels him to pay for the articles he is obliged to buy in order to manufacture. In some cases this will take away all the profit he receives. For example, a leading woolen manufacturer at the recent Chicago Protective Convention said that he would willingly surrender protection on his woolen products if Congress would take off protection from building material, and coal and machinery and iron and other raw material required by him in manufacturing. What is that but to say that because of protection he paid out with one hand all that protection put into the other?

From a careful examination I am satisfied that protection takes away from each manufacturer more than 50 per cent. of what it gives.

In a revision of the tariff in the interest of the revenue I would take away only this

EXCESS FROM THE MANUFACTURER,

which protection already takes away. The result will be the manufacturer will receive the same net protection as at present; the goods will be made 25 per cent. cheaper to the consumer, and the manufacturer will do a larger business, because the cheaper he makes the articles the more demand there will be for them, and therefore there will be more employment and better wages to the laborer.

Another point I would impress upon the manufacturer: The present tariff shuts him out from the markets of the world. No more suggestive or alarming fact is offered to the consideration of our manufacturer than is presented by the statistics of our foreign trade in 1880. Contrast it with the English trade in that year. The United States include a continent. Its shores are washed by the waters of two great oceans. Our Southern plantations whiten with all the cotton necessary for manufactures. Our hills and valleys are bright with pasturage for the production of wool. The iron and coal lie in the sides of our mountains, to be tumbled together with ease into our furnaces. Our mechanics and artisans are the most skilled in the world. At the World's Fair held recently in Australia, more than 150 premiums were given to Americans for superior excellency in machinery, while all the rest of the world had

SCARCELY HALF SO MANY.

On the other side, in England, a little, stormy, foggy island, with few advantages in the way of the production of raw material. The cotton must be brought to her factories thousands of miles over the land and the sea. A very small part of the wool required is produced upon her territory. They have to dig, in many instances, 2,000 feet under the land and sea in order to obtain their coal and iron. How vastly greater our foreign trade ought to be than that of England, and yet we have these extraordinary figures? To Asia, Africa and Australia, of manufactured articles, America, in 1880, sold scarcely $20,000,000 worth, while England sold nearly $600,000,000. The total of America's exportation of manufactured articles was about $50,000,000 while that of England was nearly $2,000,000,000. What employment to labor and profit to manufacturers this immense trade implies. It has made England the money center of the world and the controller of the destinies of nations. All this traffic has been the result of the removal of restriction upon trade made in England in 1845.

Shall America forever surrender this great power to England? Shall we lock ourselves in by our restrictive policy, and let England rule the high seas, the highways of the nation? For one, I say no. Let American skill and adventurers go upon the oceans to trade with the world, and in 10 years the half of the foreign trade now monopolized by England will be ours, and all the triumphs of all the trading nations of the world will be as dreams in comparison with the glorious and stupendous realities in store for our own country.

My friends, let us to-day begin the agitation of the great movement of revenue reform which the Democratic party has advocated from the days of Thomas Jefferson, its great founder. Let us boldly, fearlessly, and with no looking back, place the words "Tariff for revenue only" upon our banners. The victory which the God of Justice always gives to the cause of truth will not be long delayed, and soon in the triumph of our cause, labor will rejoice in its emancipation from the chains of restriction, our manufacturers will control the markets of the world, and the American flag will be carried in peaceful conquests to every nation and people under this sun.

During the address the speaker was frequently applauded, and when he had concluded the Convention gave him three cheers.

O'Hagan was called for but declined and an adjournment was taken.

Ben Pitman and His Bride—86 and 20.

SANDUSKY, Aug. 10.—Mr. Ben Pitman, of Cincinnati, the well known phonographer, and principal of the Practical Art Department of the Cincinnati School of Design, was married here to-day by Rev. Father Sidley to Miss A. Nourse, an artist of Cincinnati, daughter of the late C. E. Nourse, who a few years ago was a banker and prominent citizen of that place. Mr. Pitman is in his 86th year and the bride is 20. They left here to-day for the Thousand Islands, and will go from there to Cincinnati in September to live.

Brother Barnes.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 10.—The mountain evangelist, Rev. Geo. O. Barnes, and family turned their backs on Dayton this evening for Indianapolis Ind., where he says he will remain until the Lord calls him to other quarters. From there he will evidently go to Chicago, and from there to New York, where he intends to pass next Winter. Since the commencement of his meetings in this City he has obtained 162 confessions of faith, and performed 164 anointments for the healing of disease. When questioned as to the course pursued by the clergy of this City, toward him, he said he had no reason to complain; that it was but an exhibition of nature. He believed by next Winter, when the churches here were holding their revivals, the seed he had sown would bear fruit.

Judge Dodge Renominated.

TIFFIN, Aug. 10.—The Democratic Judicial Convention, held here this afternoon, renominated Judge H. H. Dodge, of Wood County, by acclamation. The District is very close, and the Republicans have a good chance to carry it.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS,

In Territory Contiguous to Toledo.

Tecumseh, Mich.

TECUMSEH, Aug. 9.—We have been visited with daily rainstorms for the past 10 days, and the wheat crop has badly suffered in consequence. A large proportion is even now standing in shock in the fields. We were shown specimens last night where the new sprouts were four inches long.

A little 10-year-old girl of Frank Wilson died Sunday evening last from diphtheria.

Mr. N. H. Mathews is home on a visit. He is still convalescent from his recent injury on the Lake Shore Road.

Company "C," First Regiment M. S. T., started for the encampment at Brighton this morning, 35 strong.

Blissfield, Mich.

BLISSFIELD, Aug. 9.—The postoffice at this place was broken into Saturday night. Two large plate glass windows and a small one in the rear of the building were smashed through, and unsuccessful attempt made to drill the safe.

W. Wright's house was visited by some uninvited guests last night.

Mr. S. R. Miller, of Riga, went to Adrian yesterday and settled up all difficulties. Husband and wife are one again.

The Hon. N. L. Pratt has returned from the bedside of his sick brother-in-law at Genoa, O., who is now convalescent.

Custar, O.

CUSTAR, O., Aug. 10.—James Gunter, a brakeman on the D. & M. road, whose mother resides at this place, was brought here last night on the accommodation from Perrysburg, where he met with a serious accident while in the act of coupling cars. He was thrown beneath the wheels, and one leg was crushed to a jelly.

Liberty Center, O.

LIBERTY CENTER, Aug. 9.—The last week has been one of incessant showers, doing great damage to the wheat in shock, and gardens on the low grounds overflowed and destroyed.

Some petty thieves came to town on Saturday eve from the country and stole some clothing from Groff's and Foncannon's stores, and were caught in the act of departing with their booty and grabbed by Marshal and two nights' lodgings in the calaboose. Next day their friends were sent for who came and paid their fines and costs of about $30 and were released, and left town wiser, if not better men.

A few drunks have occurred in town during the rainy weather of last week, and we hope we shall have no occasion to make similar reports again.

The oat crop was a good one throughout the neighborhood, but is seriously demoralized by the heavy showers and wind, and large fields have the appearance of having been rolled down with a farm roller.

Republic, O.

REPUBLIC, Aug. 9.—The devil is truly loose about here. Yesterday a boy about 14 years old by the name of Grosscup was brought before Esquire Lapham for picking a young man's pocket of a watch, and afterwards bartering it away. Owing to the youth of the culprit the matter was settled and the boy let go, after a moral lecture by the Court.

A. J. Kuder was brought home yesterday from Tiffin, where he has been lying very ill for some weeks past.

Blue smoke is issuing from the nostrils of the farmers because it rains so much, and their oats are having such a hard time of it. Everything looks well.

Lower can now use his rubber boots.

Zehner is about to vacate the town, so he says.

Bowling Green, O.

BOWLING GREEN, Aug. 9.—The ex-soldiers of Wood County will hold a reunion on the Fair Grounds, Bowling Green, August 23 and 24.

The Republican County Conventiog made the following nominations: Sheriff, T. C. Reid; Recorder, Theodore Alexander; Commissioner, J. E. Clarke. Col. Brigham, our candidate for Congress, made a ringing speech. The Republicans are fully organized, and will be at the polls in force in October.

Blissfield, Mich.

HILLSDALE, Aug. 8.—The dwelling of John Duey, of this place, was struck by lightning at 12 o'clock M., completely demolishing one end of the house, and severely shocking the inmates. One girl, about 15 years old, is lying senseless at present, but with slight prospects of recovery.

Jonesville, Mich.

JONESVILLE, Aug. 8.—From careful estimates about one-tenth of the wheat is still unsecured and standing in the fields in this vicinity, and in consequence of the unfavorable weather has sprouted. Corn is doing well and promises to be a fair crop.

The woolen mill at this place shut down last Saturday for a few weeks, owing to a difficulty in disposing of the product of the mill for the past month or two.

A country Sabbath School picnic is to be held on the Fair Grounds at Hillsdale, to-morrow, for which extensive preparations are being made.

Tontogany, O.

TONTOGANY, Aug. 10.—We have had rain for 10 days in succession and no signs of letting up yet. There is considerable wheat standing in the shock and the cap sheaves are sprouted several inches. Oats are mostly uncut and lying flat to the ground and growing. They will not make a quarter crop. Corn fields are nearly all covered with water. Some fields are covered to the depth of one to two feet with water, and ditches more than full. The heaviest rains have gone through the center of the country from West to East. We have never known so much water to fall this time of the year.

Mr. George Sutton, an old and respected citizen of Plain Township, was buried last Sunday.

Norwalk, O.

NORWALK, Aug. 9.—The way that Norwalk is building up this Summer is a wonderful revelation to all, and a brief resume of the principal buildings and those contemplated will be in order.

First in rank and size are the shops of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Road. They are being rapidly pushed forward to completion, the roof is now on the repair shops, the foundations of the immense round house appear above the ground, and the frame of the car shop is up. When finished these shops will be the largest and finest buildings erected in Norwalk for years.

The Scientific Sweeper Company have repaired an old building and will commence work in September with 35 hands.

The Organ Factory will soon be compelled to double its facilities, and when finished will be Norwalk's largest manufacturing interest.

Chas. Stewart, Norwalk's most enterprising young business man, has commenced the erection of a wholesale furniture factory. When finished it will give steady employment to 25 men, and be a grand addition to Norwalk. Stewart deserves success.

Chas. Smith is putting up a large brick power shop which will soon be completed, and will furnish power for several small manufacturers.

Fred Boult is about to put up a substantial brick building on Benedict avenue, to be used for manufacturing.

The building which Mr. Dutton is now erecting, and which will be occupied by the First National Bank, will be the finest business block in Norwalk. It will, by the aid of the arcade, connect his large building with Main street, and will be very desirable in a business way.

The new Court House, erected at a cost of $50,000, is such a decided improvement on the old one that they can scarcely be spoken of in the same connection. It will be finished in a few weeks.

The new skating rink and hall, while only a temporary affair, has been put up with a great deal of care, and the dimensions, 48x90, will give some idea of its seating capacity and surface for skating. It will open Sept. 1.

In the matter of new residences, Norwalk comes to the front. The residence of Wm. Fowyer on Norwood avenue, when completed, will be the finest house this side of Cleveland—nothing will be spared in any way, and it is a beauty in design and construction, and is a fine addition to Norwalk.

The residence of M. D. Williams, on State street, will be the finest in that part of the city, and reflects great credit upon the architect and builders. It is of the prevailing style, and is decidedly unique.

Mr. O. L. Doud of West Main street will commence building one of the handsomest residences on that famous street. Mr. Doud has procured the services of eminent architects, and will have a house that Norwalk need not be ashamed of.

Belsey Draper, the veteran livery man, has built a new residence, and stables that are second to none in his line of business.

Parkers Hotel at the depot is a decided addition to that part of the town. Numerous other handsome buildings have been erected. Norwalk is on the top wave of success.

The game of base ball had to be postponed yesterday on account of the rain. Come again ye base ballists of Clyde.

Miss Emma Vickery, a very popular Norwalk young lady, left this noon for Boston. She will attend Tilton College and will remain East two years.

Will Goodnow, of Toledo, is in town, the guest of Charley Williams.

The time of about 40 members of Co. G expired yesterday, and the boys are waiting patiently for their discharges.

Miss Ella Foot, of Wellington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Millen, West Main street.

Is Curtiss married? is the question which seems to engage the attention of a great many people here. Just ask him and see.

Miss Mattie Jacobson, a well known society young lady, will leave in a few days for Albany and other Eastern points.

Yesterday 10 of our prominent business men went to Ruggles Grove to camp out. They reached there in safety and erected their tents and commenced to enjoy bachelor life. On account of the heavy rain last evening their wives and lady friends determined to pay them a visit this morning, to see how they had fared in their first conflict with the elements. The advent of their wives was a perfect surprise to them, but they showed their hospitality, prepared dinner and supper, and then sent their wives home again. It was a good joke.

Frank McGuire, of Detroit, was in town today. He leaves to-night for Mansfield.

Charley Orsborn has returned home from an extended stay in Arkansas.

Miss Mamie Stocks, of Columbus, who has been the guest of Miss Mamie Mitchell for several days, left for Bellevue yesterday, and from there she will go home.

NORWALK, Aug. 10.—Tom Briggs, of the regular army, is home on a 90 days' furlough.

Mr. Sandy McCoy leaves in a few days for his summer vacation. He is a member of the L. K. Club.

Arthur Boalt, a popular young man, is spending his vacation at Lakeside. He is enjoying himself.

Miss Dell Benham is visiting friends in Cleveland this week.

Mr. Matt Smith and family, of Wooster, are the guests of O. G. Carter.

Mr. Krebs, proprietor of the Krebs warehouse, died suddenly in Cleveland.

J. V. Van Vreden, an old pioneer here, accompanied by his son John, left yesterday to pay a visit to his old Eastern home.

The many friends of little Alma Stafford were greatly pleased and surprised by her superior acting in the play of Rosedale. She displayed none of the stage fright so often seen in young children, and played her difficult role to the end without a mistake, and in a very ingenious manner. Norwalk may be proud of her some day.

The Norwalk Band has reorganized, electing Jake Miller leader and musical director, and Whit Foster treasurer. Thirteen of the old and seven new ones have joined.

The Knights of Pythias, recently organized here, have 48 members, and will occupy the hall in the new Dutton Block.

The Norwalk base ball nine went to Bellevue to play to-day.

Rev. T. F. Hildreth is spending a week in Michigan, visiting Grand Rapids, Detroit and Jackson.

The "Unterrified" will hold their Convention (County) here on Saturday, the 19th of August.

Miss Kittridge, of Kansas City, is being entertained by Miss Agnes Benedict, Seminary street.

Leonard Wheaton recited the Vagabonds" at the Library Benefit in a pleasing manner, his acting and manner of speaking was natural, and his voice very sympathetic. He deserved the applause he received.

South Toledo, O.

SOUTH TOLEDO, Aug. 11.—Mr. William Lautzenheiser came home for a day or two this week from Toledo.

Mr. Harry Tallis, of Toledo, was in town Wednesday.

Miss Belle Brown returned home this week from a visit of nearly three months in New York and Canada.

Messrs. Andrew Gessner, John Beltz and Gilbert attended as delegates from the City the Democratic Congressional Convention at Sandusky on Wednesday.

Mr. A. Henfling has been repairing the roof over his saloon.

Mr. J. K. Frederick has been having his house, situated on the battery, thoroughly repaired and made like a new house.

Mrs. J. W. Whitmer and Mrs. John Mollenkopf left yesterday for Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

Rev George Richards and family who have been visiting friends here left on Wednesday for his wife's mother's in Hudson, O., from whence he will go to New England and the seashore.

Mr. James Allen, of Elyria, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Allen.

Mr. E. H. Roby has returned from his home in Michigan and will spend the next few weeks here and in Toledo, studying law.

Miss Fannie Merrill, of Toledo, is the guest of Miss Miss Dora Lautzenheiser.

Mr. Parkman and daughter Addie, of Brimfield, Ind., have been visiting the former's cousin here, Mrs. J. C. Allen.

The Monumental Association met on Tuesday evening in Union Hall. The Directors reported $300 cash, $282 on subscription and $60 promised. Rev. W. W. Winters, of this place, and John Lloyd, of Toledo, were present with designs of monuments.

Mr. H. P. Griswold went to Detroit on Father Hannin's excursion Wednesday.

Fred. Darnsteadt and others went on the excursion to Detroit on Thursday.

Clyde, O.

CLYDE, Aug. 11.—Clyde has got a real live sensation at last. As we have had nothing to mar the smooth surface of Clyde society since the shooting of Cupp by Hayes and the carrying off of the dry goods store of Richard Taylor in a market basket about three years ago, it had become decidedly dull, but the old saying that it is a long lane that has no turn is a true one. The City fathers commenced digging a well, and at the depth of 90 feet struck a strong vein of magnetic water, the strongest ever known, hence the excitement.

Quincy, Mich.

QUINCY, Aug. 10.—The weather was so unfavorable yesterday that the C. C. Band Picnic was not so largely attended as in former years, though there were over 1,000 people on the grounds. The Coldwater Opera House Band was present, and two noted solo players added to the entertainment. The net receipts exceeded $50.

The constant rains of the past two weeks have nearly ruined the wheat crop of several farms in this vicinity who were a little late in harvesting. Considerable hay has also been lost.

Local politicians and office-seekers are busy "repairing fences."

Shelby, O.

SHELBY, Aug. 11.—There are four cases of the most malignant form of small-pox at this place. Business houses are closed for six weeks.

A brutal fight occurred at Shiloh, in which one of the participants was badly cut with a dirk knife.

Tecumseh, Mich.

TECUMSEH, Aug. 13.—Mr. Thos. Adamson has sold his business and stock of Jewelry, etc., to Chas. Kiel, formerly of Toledo, O.

Diphtheria is quite prevalent. Two deaths have already occurred and several sick. Some parties have left town with their families to escape the disease.

Messrs. Staly Bros. managers of our local telephone exchange, have made arrangements whereby Clinton and Macon are to have communication with our exchange.

Norwalk, O.

NORWALK, Aug. 11.—The Norwalk Base Ball Club defeated the Bellevues yesterday, by 14 to 10. They play at Wellington to-day.

The Idlers will play the "Long Strike" this evening.

Both the editors of the *Reflector* and *Chronicle* have returned from their Eastern trip much improved in health.

The N. D. B. Club will only remain in camp till Monday morning, when they will return here. They have had a bad week.

After Tuesday Norwalk will have six trains a day each way, to and from Toledo.

A young lady by the name of Smith died very suddenly yesterday—in the morning she was well—in the evening dead.

Tiffin, O.

TIFFIN, Aug. 11.—On Sandusky street, across the railroads, there has been a dangerous camel back bridge, as it was called for a long time. The City Council over a year ago condemned the bridge and it was closed up, but after a short time the railroad companies repaired the bridge very slightly and again opened it up to the public. A few days ago the Council notified the companies to place a new bridge across their roads, but instead of so doing they began repairing. The Commissioner notified the Council of this fact, and at once the Council authorized and directed the Commissioner to proceed at once and pull down the rotten structure, as it was a nuisance. The Commissioner with his posse at once obeyed and took it down, and the workmen who were repairing the bridge at the time thought that was rather a wholesale way of doing business. The railroad companies are now ordered to put up an iron bridge, which they will no doubt do, as the City Council now mean business.

James F. Leahy, the young Irish barrister, of this City, left this morning to invest in real estate in Dakota. He expects to return in about two weeks.

Miss Cole, cousin of Capt J. H. Cole, of this City, and teacher in the High School of Springfield, is spending the remainder of her vacation in this City.

H. A. Kohler, popular in Muncie, Ind., is spending a few days among his many friends here.

G. Kinzer, of the Kinzer House, fell this morning at his new hotel and seriously hurt himself.

The German Lutheran Sunday School of Sandusky City held their picnic yesterday at Empire Park, in this City. About 1,000 came with the excursion and all felt much gratified with a visit to our City.

It seems to day almost as silent as the grave since the Democratic Convention here yesterday.

A Sick Wife Robbed and Deserted.

CALDWELL, O., Aug. 9.—Theodore Ijams, son-in law of the Hon. William J. Young, ran away from his wife and family last night. Ijams had secured some $3,000 belonging to his wife, and while she was sick and two of their children down with the measles and whooping-cough, he heartlessly abandoned her. One of the children is not expected to live, and it is impossible to describe the distress of the young wife and mother, who is confined to her sick room with an infant child less than a week old. The family have a fine property and were in good circumstances, and no reason as yet can be assigned for his desertion. He is a young man of strictly temperate habits, and there is no "woman" in the case, so far as known. It is supposed he has gone to Omaha, where his brother is Clerk of the Court, and some of the friends of the distressed family followed him last night, hoping to overtake him and induce him to return to his distressed family.

Colored Knights Templar.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 10.—The colored Knights Templar of Ohio and jurisdiction to-day elected the following officers: Rt. E. Grand Commander, Alex. Morris, Louisville; Deputy Grand Commander, John H. Cisco, Cleveland; Generalissimo, George H. Hockley, Chillicothe; Captain Guard, J. H. Burch, New Orleans; Grand Prelate, J. H. Avondale, Cincinnati; Senior Warden, C. H. Johnson, Cincinnati; Junior Warden, C. G. Griffin, Cleveland; Treasurer, George Fields, Toledo; Recorder, J. E. Brown, Cleveland.

Blowing Up a Saloon.

LYNCHBURG, O., Aug. 10.—An attempt was made to blow up the saloon of Andrew Minzler with dynamite yesterday morning at about half past 9 o'clock. The saloon is in a small, one-story building of three rooms. The front room was used to keep empty bottles and a few other articles in; the back room was used by Mr. Minzler as a sleeping apartment. The dynamite was placed on the counter in the front room while Minzler was asleep in the back room. The front of the building was completely demolished and about two feet of the counter was torn to pieces, and everything in the front room was destroyed. The things in the other rooms were not disturbed much. Minzler was not hurt, but was terribly scared.

Ohio Democrats.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 10.—The Democratic State Executive Committee met this afternoon, with all the members present excepting Bishop, of Cincinnati, and Jones, of Toledo. The candidates did not respond, Judge Okey being the only one on hand. Newman was here a few days ago, and Weible could not come. The bleeding was probably postponed until the next meeting. Campaign matters were talked over and routine business transacted. The campaign will be formally opened about the 5th of September, although speeches may be made at County and other Conventions prior to that time. Regular meetings of the Executive Committee will be held every Thursday.

Fatal Collision.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 10.—In a collision between passenger and freight trains on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, near Springfield, conductor James McNary, of the freight, was killed, and the engineer and brakeman seriously if not fatally injured, and a number of passengers severely shocked. The freight was off time.

NEAR NEIGHBORS.

Hancock County.

Findlay Jeffersonian.

Several wheat dealers inform us that there is no No. 1 wheat in the County, and that the bulk of wheat will go on the market as second class.

A barn on the farm of Elijah Ludwig, in Orange Township, this County, was struck by lightning on Monday evening during the storm and burned to the ground. Loss, $1,200; insurance, $500.

Hyman G. Coats filed his petition for a divorce from Grace A. Coats, on Tuesday, on the grounds of her disregard of her marital duties.

Eva K. Davis filed her petition for divorce, on Tuesday, against David C. Davis, on the grounds of habitual drunkenness.

Mollie E. Hughs, on Tuesday asked for a divorce from her husband, James Valentine Hughs, on the grounds of wilful absence and gross neglect of duty.

The track on the fair ground has been plowed up, and is being put in first-class order. It is also being made wider. It will be one of the best tracks in Northern Ohio.

A bureau containing $500 in cash and a lot of valuable papers, was burned up in the residence of Mrs. Minnie Stout, near Gilboa, this week. Her dwelling was well insured.

According to the Auditor of State's report, Hancock County ranks 49 in the production of horses, and has 10,115, valued at $556,981, averaging $55.06 per head. Champaign leads the list, while Paulding is at the foot. There are 712,562 horses in the State, valued at $40,042,027, averaging $56.19 each.

The postoffice at Huber, four miles east of this city, on the Branch, is discontinued. A. B. Putnam, the P. M., resigned, and there was no one else that would have it. Mails directed to Huber will hereafter come to this city. Here is a chance for some of the "chronics" that have been seeking office for the last quarter of a century. Move out to Huber.

A man named Thomas Clarry was killed by lightning on Thursday, in a barn belonging to Thomas Rogers, two miles east of Bluffton. Clarry was a man about 28 years old and was a native of Canada and was employed on the C. D. & St. L. Ry. Miner Walcott's residence, near Bluffton, was also struck, but no one injured.

Last Thursday evening, Miss Emma and Alta Stough, of Findlay Township, were so severly shocked by a bolt of lightning that it almost threw them off their feet. They were in the kitchen of their residence, at the time, which appeared to be perfectly filled with blue smoke.

A sewing machine manufactured by Elias Howe in 1842, is on exhibition in Shaler's show window. This is probably the only one in Findlay at the present time. In order to use it it had to be fastened on a table by means of a thumb screw. It turns with a crank. There is also a dirk or bowie knife in the window that was taken from the Italian brigand, Lorenzo, by Charles McGilligott, in 1838.

John Russell, of Jackson Township, fell in his barn and broke both bones of the left forearm on Tuesday night. Drs. Miller and Kimmel, of this City, were called to set the fractured member.

The Democracy of Hancock County will hold their County Convention at the Court House, on Saturday, September 16, at which a Sheriff, Treasurer, Commissioner and Infirmary Director will be nominated.

Frank Klaber, of the East Findlay Beer Garden, charged with keeping open and selling liquor on Sunday, appeared before Mayor Siddall, on Monday, waived an examination and was bound over to Court in the sum of $100. Bail furnished.

Defiance County.

Defiance Democrat.

Thomas Elliott, of Richland Township, was struck by lightning last Thursday. Fortunately he was not dangerously injured.

Burglars attempted to effect an entrance at Jonas Aschbacher's tailoring establishment last Friday night, but were frightened away.

Will Plattor was arrested in Garrett, Indiana, last week by Sheriff Foust for burglary. He was indicted at the last term of court.

Wheat is a very poor crop in Defiance County. Ten bushels is a large average in the eastern portion of the County. The estimate of Secretary Chamberlain that the Defiance crop will be over 80 per cent. of last year will not prove true.

Geo. Bechel, Charles Seymour, Edward Squire and Joseph Ralston went to Michigan, Tuesday, to examine a number of Commandery Asylums, in order to devise suitable plans for the new asylum to be built by Defiance Commandery.

Seneca County.

Tiffin Tribune.

Wm. Kuebler has gone to Wauseon, O., to accept a position in a large dry goods store at that place.

Delegates to the Democratic County Convention in the country are "taking to the woods." Many from this City are sojourning at Lakeside. Candidates are responsible for this demoralization.

The Council has passed an ordinance providing for the numbering of buildings in this City.

What is the matter with the Democracy of this County? Candidates are not so plentiful as usual. There are only four announcements for Commissioner and eight for Sheriff, while the office of Infirmary Director seems to go begging. There is a screw loose somewhere, for such a dearth of patriots has never been known in this County. Has the party been stricken with modesty and diffidence?

A Sunday School celebration will be held in Starkey's grove, two miles east of McCutchenville, on Saturday, August 26. Gen. Gibson and other prominent speakers will be present and address us. Good music will be furnished. All are cordially invited to attend.

Fifty years ago, Bennevel Dondore married Mary Lies, in Bucks County, Pa. At their 50th anniversary, August 1, 55 friends, children and grand children, participated. Four children, Henry and Bennevel, jr., of Seneca County; Catherine, wife of Rev. Dr. Rosenberg, of Tiffin, O., and Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Rosenberg, of Osage City, Kansas, presented to their aged parents two easy chairs, a gold watch chain and gold spectacles; Samuel Hoy, a glass service and silk napkin. John Dondore, of Sandusky County, enlivened the company with cheering words, assisted by his wife and four sons, Wesley, Isaiah, Henry and Noah. Five daughters, Eva, Salena, Minerva, Almeda and Sarah, gave a tea set of fine gilt chinaware; Jacob Morr, of Ashland County, gave an embellished china pitcher and stand; Michael Thomas, of Ashland, O., a gilt toilet service; Ada Dondore, a set of gilt vases.

The Democratic candidates for Sheriff are Jas. A. Fees, of Thompson; M. R. Frey, of Pleasant; J. N. Hodge, of Reed; Geo. Homan, of Tiffin; V. D. Lamberson, of Tiffin; W. J. Payne, of Adams; B. F. Seem, of Tiffin, and Thos. F. Whalen. We don't wish to be partial, so we simply state that all of them are tip-top, first-class, bang up fellows, and each one enclosed—embowered, as it were—in a mantle of modesty. It is painful to add that the ones not nominated will be heartbroken. What a terrible responsibility that places on the Convention.

Henry County.

Napoleon Signal.

The fourth annual camp meeting of the United Friends of Temperance is to be held one-fourth of a mile north of Grand Rapids, O., Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August 25, 26, and 27.

A call appears in this issue of the *Signal* for a Republican County Convention to be held September 4.

William H. Stockman is an independent candidate for County Commissioner.

Haley again comes to the front at the Cour House. Truly the man who came to this country before the Indians came, is here to stay.

There is not a "Melican" man on the Democratic County ticket. One has the "sweet German accent," and three the "rich Irish brogue." Melican man no good.

Haag, Haly and Hartnett held a Convention last Saturday. They called it the Democratic County Convention. The only thing appropriate in the name comes from the fact that quite a number of the Democracy had assembled to ratify their action.

Ottawa County.

Port Clinton News.

The Third Ohio Cavalry reunion at Bellevue on the 19th of September.

August 16, 17 and 18, the Twenty-third O. V. I. will hold their annual reunon at Lakeside. Hoffman battalion reunion at the same place August 23.

County Commissioner Whitmore has been awarded a contract for building a Town Hall in Elmore, his bid for the work being $5,400. The building need not be completed before September, 1883.

The Committee of Arrangements for holding the next annual reunion of the 41st O. V. I., consisting of Capt. W. S. Miller and Capt. Wm. Rymers of Elmore, and Capt. John Mitchell, of Rocky Ridge, met at the Island House in Port Clinton, last Tuesday, and after consulting with prominent citizens, arranged their program for the reunion to be held in this village on the 19th, 20th and 21st of September—the time selected being the anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga. The Committee, feeling that many of the regimental and other organizations might desire to meet their former comrades in arms upon this occasion, extend to all ex-soldiers a cordial invitation to unite with them in making this the largest and most enjoyable gathering of ex-soldiers ever held in Ottawa County. The Port Clinton reunion will afford many advantages over other reunions. Gen. W. P. Hazen has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address. Gen. Aquila Wiley has consented to respond to the welcome address. Maj. J. H. Wil[illegible] and nearly all the old officers have consented to take part in the exercises in one way or another, and the citizens of Port Clinton promise to entertain liberally, closing the exercises with a boat ride on Lake Erie to the many pretty watering resorts on the peninsula and islands.

Sandusky County.

Fremont Journal.

We complete this week the publication of the premium list of the annual fair of Sandusky County Agricultural Society, which will be held in the city September 26-29.

Pr[illegible] Q. Dickinson has been selected as steward of the Western Reserve University Boarding Hall, and expects to move to Cleveland about the 25th.

The annual Harvest Picnic under the direction of the County Agricultural Society will be held at Ruggles' Grove, Thursday, August 17. There will be excursion trains on the B. & O. and W. & L. E. Railroads, and excursion rates on all trains entering Sandusky. There will be a concert in the grove by the Great Western Band, an address by Hon. N. S. Townshend, dancing, boating, bathing, etc.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we say the [illegible] are favorable to the recovery of Mr. [illegible] Colby from the effects of his late fall from an elevator at Portland, Ind., some days ago.

The lightning did considerable damage in the Telephone Exchange last Thursday. Many of the wires were melted. The electric fluid has also [illegible] the Western Union office but did little damage.

Wood County.

Bowling Green Democrat.

A [illegible] bay horse was stolen from Hiram Van Vorl[illegible], of Montgomery Township, Saturday evening. The thief was tracked nearly to Fostoria, where all traces were lost.

The nine bridges advertised in the Dem. of last week were contracted for Tuesday, and are to be built by the Smith and Massillon bridge companies, at an aggregate cost of $6,000.

Fred McFarland, formerly of the grocery store on Wooster street, is now working in a silver mine near Denver for $30 a month and board. Fred will commence work in a gold mine in about a month.

Clint Fay had a couple of fine hogs lying under a tree Monday, and during one of the storms the tree was struck by lightning. On examination the hogs were found dead, without any visible mark being seen that could cause death, and Clint wants to know what done it.

G. F. Bowers, living a few miles northeast of town, traded his horse and wagon for one a couple of negros were driving through the country with one day last week. Saturday a Toledo officer put in an appearance and claimed the rig as one stolen from Toledo. The negros took Bowers' horse and wagon to Toledo, where the horse was sold, it is said, to Andy Roach, of Perrysburg, and it now looks as though Andy would be out what he paid for the horse, as the negros have squandered all the money, and are liable to take a trip to the Columbus mineralologising works for horse stealing.

Hawk scalps—Grant Taylor, 1; Union Ward, 20; Martin Ault, 10; A. Heitchler, 3; Jacob Mayer, 4; Alvin Fox, 5; Ed. Cook, 1; Titus Beck, 8; John Sohne, 1 hawk and one owl; R. M. Davidson, 1; Wm. McClung, 2 owls; Noah Rhodes, 1; Geo Meeker, 1.

At Pemberville, Thursday afternoon, while John Fish, a well-to-do Freedom Township farmer, was watching the progress of the sham battle, some lucky sneak thief relieved him of a pocketbook with a string around it, containing $2,000. He missed it soon after it must have been taken, and search was at once instituted, which resulted in the finding of the string which had been around the pocketbook, but nothing but an expressive ($2,000 worth) void at the end. A reward of $300 has been offered for the recovery of the thief and money, but both are probably as secure from John's wrath as the end of a circle.

An Ancient Document.

Last week Mr. C. A. Crane, of Toledo, presented an interesting relic to Birchard Library. It is the original contract made between the United States and the Chief of the Wyandot Nation, at this place, then Lower Sandusky, October 22, 1814. The Chief appoints Morris A. Newman as his agent to dispose of timber and stone for building purposes. The document was presented to the Library nicely framed and has been hung where all can see it.

Mr. Crane, the donor, is an old pioneer of the Maumee Valley. During the war he was an active, earnest Union man, and his services in raising troops and attending to their wants, has made his name an honored one where he is known. He was principally instrumental in causing to be erected a soldiers' monument in the cemetery at East Toledo, where he resides, which was unveiled last Decoration Day. Since the war he has devoted much attention to perfecting the school system of his locality, and has met with such success that it now ranks as one of the first in the country.—*Fremont Journal.*

Where is Sen. Pendleton?

DUNDEE, O., Aug. 10.—Word has just reached here that our former popular townsman, and that gallant one legged soldier, Mr. A. C. Naragon, has been removed from the Superintendency of the Tuscarawas County Orphans' Home, and the position given to Simpson Harmeunt, a Democrat, of New Philadelphia. The news came like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, as it was conceded on all sides that Mr. Naragon was a popular and efficient Superintendent. A majority of the Board of Trustees, however, are Democrats, and Mr. Naragon happening to be a Republican, off goes his official head. This act is another forcible illustration of Democratic love for a Union soldier, and will have a telling effect at the coming election in this County.

Frank Hurd and Sammy Tilden.

SANDUSKY, Aug. 10.—Frank Hurd left here at 10 o'clock for New York. His visit there has a peculiar significance at this time, in view of the fact that the Free Trade Club, of this City, has issued an appeal to the advocates of free trade to raise funds to aid in his election to Congress from this District. The fight between Hurd and the Republican nominee, whoever he may be, in this District will be a hot one, and it is said that in the contest the fine Italian hand of Usufruct Tilden will be plainly discernable. Hurd's effort in behalf of Tilden before the Electoral Commission bids fair now to bear fruit. No expense will be too great, and no means too disreputable to be resorted to, to secure Hurd's election.

Colored Journalists and Knights Templar.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 8.—The colored journalists of Ohio organized an association to-day as follows: President, E. J. Waring, Columbus; Vice President, T. W. Johnson; Secretaty, T. W. Tyler, Columbus; Treasurer, H. A. Clark, Cincinnati, with a Board of Directors. The next meeting will be held at Cincinnati.

The Grand Commandery of Colored Knights Templar of Ohio and jurisdiction convened to-day. Some 300 members of the order were present, representing 10 commanderies. A grand parade and prize drill will take place to-morrow.

Mangled by the Cars.

CRESTLINE, O., Aug. 11.—About 1:30 this morning freight train No. 37, on the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, struck and instantly killed a man who was walking on the track. The track is a double one, and it is supposed that he left one track to avoid a train going east and was run over by a west bound train. The accident occurred about two and a half miles east of here. The body was brought to this place and Dr. Hall, of Mansfield, the Coroner of Richland County, notified. The deceased was recognized as John W. Riblet, of Loudonville, O., but what he was doing on the track at such an hour is not known.

A Rib-Breaking Wife.

DELAWARE, Aug. 10.—Last night, Phil Guest, an eminent Police Court character, determined to enter into a violent argument with his wife. She willingly "took it up," and after Phil had called her a liar she struck him with a brick, seriously injuring him by breaking his ribs.

Pretty Girl Babies.

Narragansett Pier boasts of a remarkable number of pretty girl babies. We have engaged board at Narragansett for the Summer of 1899.—*Philadelphia News.* You are an admirer of homely young women, eh? Or don't you know that pretty babies grow up to be ugly, and vice versa?—*Norristown Herald.*

What Delegates.

Buffalo Courier.

The soldiers sent to assassinate the Khedive consented, for shekels, to act as his body guard. What splendid delegates they would make to a nominating convention.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

Houses Built For All Time.

London Builder.

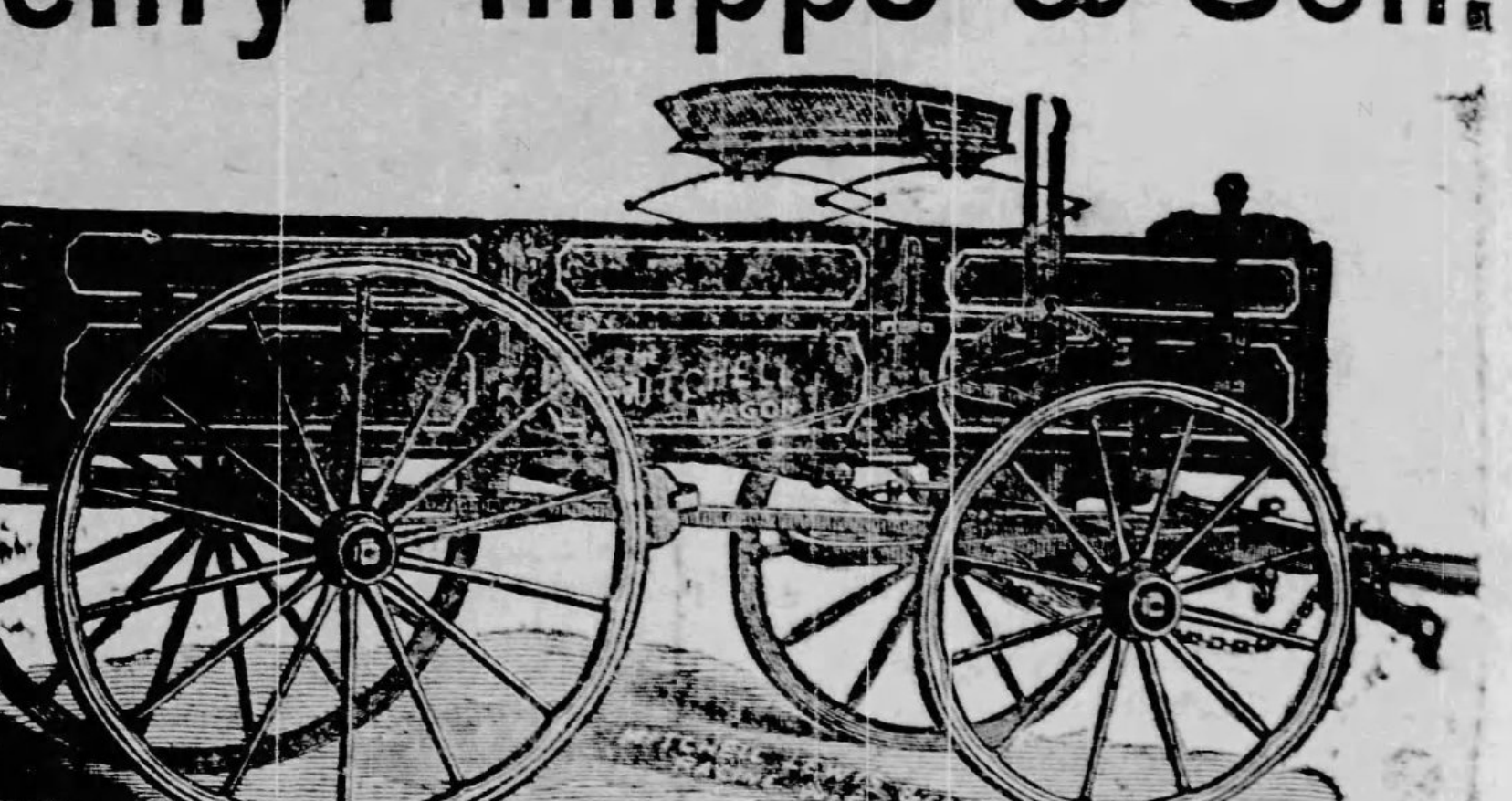
The houses that are being built now in Paris are not such as the coming generation will find "stuffy," "too small," "old-fashioned," and so on—criticisms which with us are commonly passed on the creations of the last 25 years. They are houses intended to last practically for all time. Built of solid stone and iron throughout, with foundations that resemble Roman work, on the traditions of which, by the way, they are built by the sturdy southern workmen. Commercially, also, these investments prove successful, and household property, so far from being a drug in the market, is at a premium. By the judicious division into flats, not only is every inch of space utilized,—the amount or rent for unoccupied room in England it would be curious to calculate,—but all pockets are accommodated, from the Prince who occupies the first floor above the thrifty concierge on the rez de chausse—whose charge it is to open the door at night and keep, not only his or her own loge bright and clean, but the porte cochere and the yard, with its pretty green plants and brass water cock—through the intermediate etages to the fifth, or cinquieme, with its healthy balcony, where the large family of the modest lodger can enjoy the air and view, as a compensation for the sensible distance from earth. But all own in common, from the prince to the fifth-floor employe, bank clerk, or civil servant, the porte cochere, through which rolls, from the compact stables and coach-house in the yard at at back, the carriage for the "first floor," and for all alike the entrances are kept clean, the lamps bright, and the oak staircase well waxed, each in his respective and well-proportioned degree making up the very comfortable rental which *monsieur le proprietaire*, through his agent, the concierge, receives quarterly from his tenants.

Honesty Becoming Popular in Mississippi.

Vicksburg Herald (Dem.)

The strict, clean shucking observance of financial contracts in the State in private and public matters will invite adequate amounts of capital. That will enable people to conduct business to the best advantage, and to improve the planting system.

ESTABLISHED 1852. RE-ESTABLISHED 1880.
Henry Philipps & Son.



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CHAMPION AND UNION GRAIN DRILLS,
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FAIRBANKS' AND HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES of all sizes,
FARM, SPRING, PLATFORM WAGONS AND CARRIAGES, PHAETONS,
TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES OF THE BEST MAKE.
141 and 143 St. Clair Street, Toledo, O.

MEILINK, SMALL & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN—
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS
The place to Purchase is at the "Old Reliable" House, 204 SUMMIT ST.
The Largest and Best Stock to Select from in the City.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO RAILWAY
AND
Fort Wayne & Pennsylvania Line.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
Corrected to June 16, 1882.

GOING EAST.

	Fast Line.	Day Express.
Lve. Toledo	8.20 a. m.	6.15 p. m.
" Woodville	9.05 "	7.02 "
" Burgoon	9.43 "	7.39 "
" Tiffin	10.11 "	8.10 "
" New Washington	11.02 "	9.05 "
" Vernon	11.52 "	9.39 "
Arr. Mansfield	12.20 "	10.08 "
Arr. Wooster	2.00 p. m.	11.48 p. m.
" Massillon	2.55 "	1.05 a. m.
" Canton	3.13 "	1.27 "
" Alliance	3.55 "	2.20 "
" Pittsburg	7.30 "	6.00 "
" Harrisburg	4.15 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
" Baltimore	7.45 "	7.30 "
" Washington	9.15 "	8.47 "
" Philadelphia	7.50 "	7.35 "
" New York	11.15 "	10.35 "
" Boston	8.00 p. m.	

NOTE: Above trains run daily except Sunday.
PULLMAN'S SUPERB
DRAWING ROOM SLEEPING CARS
run through without change from Toledo to Pittsburg on Day Express, and on both trains from Mansfield to Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington City, Philadelphia and New York.

GOING WEST.

	Fast Line.	Day Express.
Lve. Pittsburg	11.30 a. m.	7.20 a. m.
" Alliance	2.35 "	11.40 "
" Canton	3.20 "	12.38 p. m.
" Massillon	3.38 "	12.50 "
" Wooster	4.33 "	2.00 "
Lve. Mansfield	6.45 "	3.50 "
" Vernon	7.25 "	4.30 "
" New Washington	7.56 "	5.03 "
" Tiffin	8.45 "	5.55 "
" Burgoon	9.14 "	6.24 "
" Woodville	9.48 "	7.00 "
Arr. Toledo	10.35 "	7.45 "

NOTE: Above trains run daily except Sunday.
Fast line runs through sleeper Pittsburg to Toledo.
Trains connect at Toledo for Detroit and all points in Michigan, and with steamers for Put in Bay.
☞ Time given in above table is Columbus time.
E. A. FORD,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
WM. A. BALDWIN, Manager.
PITTSBURG, PA.

WESTERN RESERVE ACADEMY
HUDSON, OHIO,
Under the direction of
Western Reserve University,
Occupies the buildings and grounds heretofore occupied by Western Reserve College. Open to both sexes. Prepares for college or business. Send for circulars to
NEWTON B. HOBART,
HUDSON, O.

HERBERT BAKER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Wood Working Machinery,
Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, etc.
Second Hand Machinery bought and sold.
General Foundry and Machine work, and repairing in all their branches.
98 and 100 ERIE STREET,
TOLEDO, O.

CLARKE WRINGER CO.
Bench and Tub Wringers and Repairs.
CHEAPEST Place in the World to get Wringers.
Send for price list.
250 and 252 SUMMIT ST.,
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R. D. TIPPLE, M. D.,
Eye and Ear Surgeon,
Treats all diseases of the Eye and Ear both medically and surgically. Straightening cross-eyes a specialty.
Office and residence, 307 Superior st., Toledo.
Artificial eyes furnished and inserted.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial Departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

* * *

Mary, Chillicothe, O.:
What does the A. in Pres. Arthur's name stand for?

Allan.

Caleb Freeman, Bloomington, (no State given), is dying for a copy of "Old Father Grimes." Will some reader send him a copy and save his life?

H. F. H., Orange, Kan.:
What ever became of Gen. Stone, who was charged with gross misconduct at Ball's Bluff?

He is Chief of Staff of the Khedive, and is now in Alexandria, Egypt.

H. F. B., Bell Rock, Ont.:
Where can I get a book treating on the management of bees?

Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass. This firm will answer all inquiries addressed to them, and send any book in print at publishers' prices.

Farmer, Ashley, Pa.:
1. At what age do Florida orange trees bear fruit? 2. Also lemon trees? 3. What are the wages paid common laborers?

1. Orange trees four years from the seed and one year from the bud will bear fruit in from three to four years. Orange trees can be bought at prices ranging from 25 to 75 cents each; and they should be set out during the months of November, December, or January. 2. Lemon trees bear fruit in four years from the setting. 3. Colored laborers receive about $1 per day, without board.

J. A. D., Washington, D. C., writes: "In your answer to Laura, of Adairville, Ky., you say that 'The Sweet By-and-By' was produced for a hymn book published in 1874. The piece was copyrighted and published between the years 1868-71, and was exceedingly popular in portions of Northwestern Ohio at least during the latter year. As early as '74 it had became old, and it was only the 'contracted' spell of '77, when every one longed for a financial 'by-and-by,' which created for it that wonderful demand that endures to the present day."

D. T. K., Quitman, Ark.:
How many Congregationalists are there in the United States? How many churches and how many ministers?

The Congregational Year-Book for 1881 gives the number of members as 384,332; number of churches, 3,745; number of ministers, 3,577. Of the churches, 2,800 were returned as "with pastors," 945 as "vacant;" of the ministers, 2,412 as "in pastoral work," and 1,165 as "not in pastoral work." Massachusetts leads off with 91,139 members and 535 churches; Connecticut has 53,858 members and 298 churches; West Virginia has but two churches and 91 members.

W. A. H., Wetmore, O.:
1. What is the length, width and thickness of a 12 mo., 16 mo. and 24 mo. book respectively? 2. Are Theodore Tilton and his wife now living together?

1. The terms folio, quarto, duodecimo, etc., indicate the number of leaves into which a sheet of paper is folded. When a sheet is folded into two leaves the book is called a folio; four leaves, a quarto, or 4 to; eight leaves, an octavo, or 8 vo.; 12 leaves, a duodecimo, or 12 mo.; 16 leaves, a 16 mo.; 18 leaves, an 18 mo.; 24 leaves, a 24 mo.; 32 leaves, a 32 mo. Printing papers vary in size from 19x24 inches (medium), to 32x46 (double imperial), and also vary in weight and quality. 2. We think not.

G. H. F., Ithaca, Neb.: The electoral vote of the States for 1884 is as follows:

Alabama	10	Missouri	16
Arkansas	7	Nebraska	5
California	8	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	36
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	12	Ohio	23
Illinois	22	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	30
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	9	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	13
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Massachusetts	14	West Virginia	6
Michigan	13	Wisconsin	11
Minnesota	7		
Mississippi	9	Total	401

M. E. C., Sheakleyville, Pa.:
1. Give a recipe for making cheap red and black inks. 2. How young can a person have his life insured? 3. What paper has the largest weekly circulation in the United States?

1. Red ink—Brazil wood, two ounces; muriate of tin, one half drachm; gum arabic, one drachm; boil down in 32 ounces water to one-half, and strain. Or: Ground Brazil wood, eight ounces; vinegar, 10 pints; macerate for four or five days; boil in a tinned copper vessel to one half, then add roche alum, eight ounces, and gum three ounces; dissolve. Common black ink—Bruised galls, one pound; logwood, two pounds; common gum, three quarters of a pound; green copperas, one-half pound; water, five gallons; boil. 2. Fifteen years, in most companies, though some, we believe, take risks at 10. 3. A dozen or more claim the distinction.

Teetotaler, South Ridge, O.:
When and by whom was the Washington Temperance Society started?

The Society originated with six men, April 2, 1840. They were William K. Mitchell, tailor; John F. Hoss, carpenter; David Anderson, blacksmith; George Steers, wheelwright; James McCurdy, coachman, and Archibald Campbell, silverplater. It had been their practice to meet together in Chase's tavern, Baltimore, and spend the evening drinking. The night in question they "compared notes," and found that each was distressed about his habit of becoming intoxicated. It was finally agreed to band themselves together into a Washington Temperance Society, whose principle should be teetotalism from all which can intoxicate. They began to work among their acquaintances, and in a short time found hundreds joining their ranks.

Reader, Farwell, Mich.:
How many Jews are there in the world, and how distributed?

It is difficult to obtain an accurate census of the Jewish population of the world, but the most reliable authorities place the number between six and seven millions. In Europe their number is reckoned to be 5,300,000; in Russia they are reckoned at 2,700,000; Austro-Hungary, 1,500,000; Germany, 650,000; Roumania, 400,000; Turkey, 100,000; Holland, 70,000; France, 50,000; England, 70,000; Italy, 40,000; Switzerland, 7,000; Spain, 6,000; Greece, 5,000; Servia, 4,500; Belgium, 3,000; Sweden, 2,000; Portugal, 1,000. In Africa they are reckoned at 500,000, of whom 200,000 are in Morocco, 34,000 in Algiers, 60,000 in Tunis, 100,000 in Tripoli, and 8,000 in Egypt. In Asia they are estimated at about 240,000, of whom 150,000 are in Asiatic Turkey and Arabia, 30,000 in the Caucasus, 20,000 in Persia, 15,000 in India, 12,000 in Turkistan, and 1,000 in China. The number in the United States is estimated at 300,600, and 8,000 in South America; in Oceania and Australia about 20,000.

Constant Reader, Chatham, Ill., sends the following, for which he will please accept our thanks: "In reply to J. A. W., Allensville, Va., concerning the 'O, Grab Me Act,' you refer him to the salary grab of 1873. During the war between England and France, in 1806, England declared the ports of France in a state of blockade. Soon after this Bonaparte issued a decree blockading the British isles, and after this there were several other measures passed by England and by France in retaliation, that the commerce of the United States was almost destroyed. The 'Right of search,' and some of the outrages committed by the British war vessels, caused the President to issue a proclamation forbidding British ships of war to enter the harbors of the United States. Still there was no reparation for the various insults offered the United States, and on the 21st of December Congress passed the celebrated Embargo act. By its provisions all American vessels were detained in the ports of the United States. This embargo act was the subject of much ridicule. Those opposed to the measure, spelling it backward, called it the 'O Grab Me Act.'"

J. S. K., East Branch, Pa.:
What were the circumstances connected with the organization of the Mormon Church?

The first regular Mormon Church was organized at Manchester, N. Y., April 6, 1830. Joseph Smith claimed to have found the Book of Mormon, an appendix to the New Testament, in a place described to him by an angel who appeared one night when he was religiously exercised. Upon searching the place he found a stone box, containing a series of gold plates, eight inches long and seven inches wide, fastened to one another by three gold rings. He also found the "Urim and Thummin," by looking through which he was enabled to read the unknown tongues upon the plates in English. In order that this book might be published, he sat behind a curtain and dictated the translation to Oliver Cowdery, because no other human eye was permitted to gaze upon the gold plates. It has since been proven that the Book of Mormon is a plagiarism from an unpublished manuscript written by Solomon Spalding, and lost in a printing house in Pittsburg, in which Sidney Rigdon was an apprentice. When the Mormon Church was founded, Rigdon was a friend of Smith, and upon the publication of the Book of Mormon, the true origin of it was recognized by Mrs. Spalding and others. It contained a pretended history of America from the dispersion of the nations at the tower of Babel. With such a foundation did Smith originate the great movement which is such a problem at the present time.

A. M., Bovard, Pa., writes: "In the BLADE of June 15, Clement Shaver asks for a copy of the song, 'Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching.' I know a song entitled the 'Prisoner's Hope,' and suppose this to be the same. I send a copy to the BLADE for publication, as more soldiers will see it if put in print than if I sent it directly to Mr. Shaver."

PRISONER'S HOPE.

In the prison cell I sit, thinking, mother, dear, of you,
And our bright and happy homes so far away;
And the tears they filled my eyes spite of all that I could do,
Though I tried to cheer my comrades and be gay.

CHORUS.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,
Cheer up, comrades, they will come,
And beneath the starry flag we shall breathe the air again,
In the freeland of our own beloved home.

In the battle front we stood when their fiercest charge they made,
And they swept us of a hundred men or more;
But before we reached their lines they were driven back dismayed,
And we heard the cry of victory o'er and o'er.

So within the prison cell we are waiting for the day
That shall come to open wide the iron door;
And the hollow eyes grow bright, the poor heart almost gay,
As we think of seeing home and friends once more.

P. N. M., Lees Summit, Mo.:
Did the blasting of the rocks in the harbor at New York called Hell Gate answer the expectations of the Superintendent?

No. Work is still being prosecuted, the River and Harbor bill, passed over the President's veto, containing an appropriation of $200,000 for the purpose. But this will be a mere drop in the bucket, and work will soon be suspended again until another appropriation is made. Mechanics and laborers employed at such a job are not easily secured, and especially so when the pay received is less than in other places, and the work considerably harder and more dangerous. The pay is only $2.50 a day, and men who go down the shaft in the morning with bright eyes and ruddy cheeks come up at night with blanched faces and sickly appearance. Of the 36,000 square yards of bedrock to be removed there remains probably less than 5,000 yards, and, had not the appropriation run out two weeks ago, inside of one year Hell Gate would be a thing of the past. Engineer Derby says that if the work is pursued unceasingly the blast can be made within a year, but if delayed it will have to be postponed until July, 1884, as the dynamite cannot be worked satisfactorily in cold water. The roof will have to be cut down to a thickness of 15 feet, except in places where there are seams and rents in the rock. The blast, Engineer Derby says, will be three times as large as that at Hell Gate, and will utterly shatter the rock.

A. H. S., Hamilton, Tex.:
I sometimes see notices in the paper about the "orginal Uncle Tom." Now, I maintain that "Uncle Tom" was the creation of Mrs. Stowe's pen. Am I not correct?

As there has been considerable controversy over this matter, we will let Mrs. Stowe tell the story in her own way. In answer to an inquiry from the editor of the Indianapolis Times, the lady recently wrote as follows: "In reply to your inquiries I will say that the character of Uncle Tom was not the biography of any one man. The first suggestion of it came to me while in Walnut Hills, Ohio. I wrote letters for my colored cook to her husband, a slave in Kentucky. She told me that he was so faithful his master trusted him to come alone and unwatched to Cincinnati to market his farm produce. Now, this according to the laws of Ohio, gave the man his freedom, since if any master brought or sent his slave into Ohio he became free, *de facto*. But she said her husband had given his word as a Christian to his master that he would not take advantage of the law—his master promising him his freedom. Whether he ever got it or not I know not. It was some four or five years after, when the Fugitive Slave Law made me desirous of showing what slavery was, that I conceived the plan of writing the history of a faithful Christian slave. After I had begun the story I got, at the Anti-Slavery Rooms in Boston, the autobiography of Josiah Henson, and introduced some of its most striking incidents into my story. The good people of England gave my simple, good friend Josiah enthusiastic welcome as the Uncle Tom of the story, though he was alive and well and likely long to live, and the Uncle Tom of the story was buried in a martyr's grave. So much in reply to your inquiries. I trust this plain statement may prevent my answering any more letters on this subject."

J. M., Keota, Iowa:
How are fireworks made? What is the explosive stuff in skyrockets composed of?

The three principal materials employed in this art are charcoal, saltpetre and sulphur, combined with filings of iron, steel, copper or zinc, or with resin, camphor, lycopodium and other substances, to impart color or to modify the effect and duration of the combustion. Gunpowder is used, either in grain, half crushed or meal (finely ground), as circumstances may require. Iron filings give red and bright spots; copper filings give a greenish tint to the flame; those of zinc, a fine blue color; sulphuret of antimony gives a less greenish blue than the zinc, but with much smoke; amber, resin and common salt afford a yellow fire; lycopodium burns with a rose color and a magnificent flame. The endless variety of fireworks requires considerable fertility of invention and mechanical ingenuity, combined with a thorough practical knowledge of the nature of fireworks compositions, and the appropriate means of displaying them to the best advantage. The cases of plain rockets are made of stout cartridge paper, rolled on a rod whose thickness is equal to the desired diameter of the bore. The rod is slightly tapering, to allow of its easier withdrawal after the case is rolled and pasted. The narrower end of the case is choked—that is, a neck is made in it similar to the neck of a phial. The composition is next rammed tightly into the case, which is supported by a closely-fitting mould during this operation, finishing with a small charge of gunpowder to explode when the rocket goes out. The top of the case is then stopped with clay, and a conical cap fastened on, to decrease the resistance of the air in its upward flight; and the bottom, or choked end of the case is furnished with priming and touch-paper. The whole is secured to the end of a willow stick, to direct its course through the air. Composition for two-ounce rockets: Mix 54½ parts nitre (saltpetre), 18 parts sulphur, and 27¼ of charcoal, all in fine powder; sift through lawn. By using one part less charcoal, and adding three parts fine steel filings, the above is converted into brilliant fires; or, by using coarse iron filings, and still less charcoal, it becomes Chinese fire. Roman candles are not choked but well secured at the bottom with clay. A small charge of gunpowder is first introduced, then a star, followed by a charge of composition, which is made by mixing one-half pound meal powder with 2½ pounds saltpetre, and one half pound each sulphur and glass dust; these are neatly rammed down, and the same routine of gunpowder, star and composition is repeated until the case is full. Great care is necessary in the preparation of colored fires. True Greek fire is simply a solid, highly combustible composition consisting of sulphur and phosphorus dissolved in the bisulphide of carbon, to which occasionally some mineral oil is added. When the liquid is thrown on any surface exposed to the air the solvent evaporates, leaving a film of the phosphorus or sulphide of phosphorus, which then inflames spontaneously. The proper mode to extinguish such a fire is to exclude the air.

Railroader, Springfield, O.:
Please print a sketch of the life of Thomas A. Scott, the "Railroad King."

Born in Loudon, Pa., December 28, 1823. His father kept a noted tavern on the old limestone pike, running from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, which, before the introduction of railroads, was the principal avenue of trade and emigration westward. The son worked on a farm in summer, attended a village school in winter and before reaching his majority had been clerk in several country stores at Waynesboro, Bridgeport and Mercersburg. Afterward he became the clerk of Major James Patten, Collector of Tolls at Columbia, on the State road. In 1847 he became chief clerk to the Collector of Tolls in Philadelphia. At the age of 27 he first became connected with the Pennsylvania Road, then only partially constructed. After a year's service he was appointed to the responsible post of general agent for the eastern division of the road, with headquarters at Duncansville. On the completion of the western division he was made the general agent at the Pittsburg office, and on the withdrawal of Gen. Lombaert from the post of General Superintendent, Col. Scott assumed the position. In 1859, on the death of W. B. Foster, Vice President, Mr. Scott was chosen for his successor. At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he was appointed Colonel on the staff of Gov. Curtin, and distinguished himself by his energy in equipping and forwarding the Pennsylvania volunteers. His mastery of all the important details of military transportation suggested his appointment to the position of Assistant Secretary of War, which he held until May, 1862, when his railway interests demanded his resignation. He again accepted, temporarily, a Government position in 1863, when he went to Louisville and superintended the transportation of troops to the relief of Gen. Rosecrans at Chattanooga. At this time he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General on Gen. Hooker's staff. Returning to his railway duties, he was instrumental in securing control of various western lines necessary for opening communication with the great cities of the west. In March, 1871, he became President of the Pennsylvania Company; at the same date he was made President of the "Pan-Handle Route," otherwise known as the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway. He was also President of the Union Pacific Railroad from March, 1871, to March, 1872. He died May 21, 1881.

A correspondent writes: "Seeing a request for the old song beginning, "There was tumult in the City," I will send it."

LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE, 1776.

There was tumult in the city, in that quaint old Quaker town,
And the streets were rife with people pacing restless up and down—
People gathering at the corner, where they whispered each to each;
And the sweat stood on their temples with the earnestness of speech.

As the bleak Atlantic currents dash the wild New Foundland shore,
So they beat against the State House, so they surged against the door;
Till the mingling of their voices made a harmony profound,
And the quiet street of Chestnut was all turbulent with sound.

Will they do it? dare they do it? who is speaking? what's the news?
What of Adams? what of Sherman? O, God grant they won't refuse.
Make some way there; let me nearer; I am stifling; stifle then;
When our Nation's life's at hazard we've no time to think of men.

So they thronged about the State House, man and woman, maid and child,
And the July sun in heaven on the scene looked down and smiled.
The same sun that saw the Spartans shed their patriot blood in vain
Now beheld the soul of Freedom, all unconquered, rise again.

See! see! the dense crowd wavers along its lengthy line,
As the boy beside the portal looks forth to give the sign.
With his little hand uplifted, breezes dallying with his hair;
Hark, with deep, clear intonation breaks his wavy voice on the air.

Hushed the people's swelling murmur, 'tis the boys' exultant cry;
"Ring," he shouts, "ring, grandpa, ring, O ring for liberty."
Quickly at the given signal, the old bellman lifts his hand,
Forth he sends the good news, making iron music through the land.

How they shouted! what rejoicing! how the old bell shook the air,
Till the clang of freedom ruffled the calmly gliding Delaware.
That old State House bell is silent, hushed is now its clamorous tongue,
But the spirit it awakened still is living, ever young.

And within the smiling sunlight on the fourth of each July,
We'll ne'er forget the bellman who twixt the earth and sky
Rang out loudly Independence, which, please God, shall never die.

Information Wanted.

S. H. Gilmore, Ravenna, O., wants the address of Capt. G. W. Malone, 29th Ind.

R. Webb, Elk Falls, Kan., wants the address of Dr. Scott, 11th Veterans (no State given).

J. S. Neely, Wabash, Ind., wishes the name and address of the surgeons of the 45th Ohio Vol. Inf.

W. L. Regan, Catawba, Ky., wants the address of his brother Cornelius, supposed to be in California.

T. H. Waters, South Edmeston, N. Y., would like to correspond with some members of Co. K, 46th N. Y. Inf.

D. Whitney, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., Mich., makes inquiry for the discharge papers of M. Benjamin, deceased.

J. M. Volgamore, Olivet, D. T., wants the address of Joseph Solts or any of his family; supposed to be in Kansas.

A. G. Cornish, Alligonia, Kossuth Co., Iowa, would like the address of any two of the boys of Company K, 47th Ills.

G. R. Isbell, Monticello, Piatt Co., Ill., wants the address of Lieut. Peter Piatt and Charles Wintz, Co. F, 7th Ind. Cav.

W. H. Freeman, McGregor, Ia., would like to know the address of Mrs. Anna Randall; last heard from while in Louisiana, Mo.

G. H. Merritt, Shelden, Ill., wishes to learn the address of Orderly Sergeant Soule, William Lenox and Lieut. Henry F. Hill, Co. F, 9th Ill. Cav.

L. I. Pons, Woodbury, Conn., would like to correspond with parties living in Oregon, relative to the resources, climate, etc., etc., of that State.

Franklin Jenkins, Burtville, Potter Co., Pa., wants the address of Morgan J. Lewis, of Co. D, 4th U. S. Art., supposed to be somewhere in New York.

H. Winters, Edingburg, Mo., wants the address of John E. Wyatt and Harrie Young, Co. K, 6th Ohio Cav., or any officer of said company during the year 1861.

G. W. McConnell, Nicholsville, Va., asks for information in regard to products and climate, but neglects to give State or Territory where he wishes a correspondent.

James Moneyhan, Gravity, Taylor Co., Iowa, wants the name and address of the physician in the Rebel hospital at Tyler, Tex., during the Winter of 1864-65. He belonged to the 43d Indiana.

Frank Farrell, Peru, Ind., would like to know the address or whereabouts of any of the officers or enlisted men of Co. C, Merrill's Horse, (Mo.) Cav., or of any other members of that Regiment.

Mrs. A. J. Geeding, Neosho, Mo., wants the address of a lady whose maiden name was Louise Walker, and whose step-father was Wm. Messenger, who resided in Upper Alton, Madison Co., Ill., in 1865.

Eliza Rhodes (a soldier's widow), Roseville, Muskingum Co., O., wants the name and address of the Captain of Co. E, 125th O. V. I.; also of two or three comrades of Uleridge Rhodes in said company.

Dr. J. M. Houtt, Peoria, Ill., inquires for the address of Sergt.-Maj. Barrows, formerly member of 1st Bat. 18th U. S. I., and name, with address, of Hospital Steward of the detachment of the 18th U. S. Inf. in the field.

G. W. Daugherty, Carmichael, Greene Co., Pa., wants the address of Dr. — Phelps, Surgeon of the Ringgold Cavalry, (afterwards the 22d Regt. Pa. Vol. Cav.) at New Creek, West Virginia, during the Winter of 1863-64.

S. D. Grimm, Pierceton, Ind., wants the address of Michael Doyle, who went from Summit County, O., into the 115th O. V. I., or any other member of Co. I, who was at Block House, No. 10, Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, on the Hood raid.

M. T. Britton, Clearwater, Sedgwick Co., Kan., wants the address of a lawyer named Crout, who in 1869 lived in Olney, Ill., and has Britton's discharge papers. Also wants the address of Anna Foot, formerly of Ohio, but last heard of Michigan.

Any information regarding the whereabouts of Wesley Bradford, who when a child resided with his parents in Sangamon, Co., Ill., but who some years since removed to Missouri, will be thankfully received by an old friend. Address Box 298, Dewey, Champaign Co., Ill.

D. J. Skinner, Colorado Springs, Col., wants the address of one Dr. Machet, who aided as a private physician in caring for the sick and wounded of the 15th Iowa Vol., near the time of the battle of Shiloh. Exchanges please copy and aid a crippled old soldier to obtain his dues.

Jas. Bachtenkircher wants the address of H. Dickenson and John Metank, who were members of the permanent party at Camp Carrington, Indianapolis, and who went to Goldsborough, N. C., in company with Joseph Cry as guards, sometime in April, 1865. Said information to be used in securing a pension for Joseph Cry. Also the address of the Captain who had command of the squad that went to Goldsborough, N. C.

Mrs. N. A. Warren, Twin Lakes, Mich., writes: "Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of my husband, Reuben Warren, who left home four weeks ago, to do a job of work in an adjoining town, and expecting to return in a few days. Three years ago he came here from Canton, O., where he had resided many years. Any one in that State, or elsewhere, who can give any information as to his whereabouts will confer a favor."

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

If J. K. Richardson, of Berlin, will give his full address, J. D. Baker's complaint will be looked into.

If Davis Egnew will give his full postoffice address his wishes will be complied with.

If T. A. Lyon, of Plainfield, will give his full address the matter he complains of will be corrected.

Letter dated at Hilliman, Montmorency Co., no State given, paper to be sent to Wm. J. Ray.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

If Chas. Hoss, of West Salem, will give his full address his complaint will be looked into.

If S. W. Beebe, of Huntsville, will give his full address the complaint will be looked up and corrected.

Letter containing 10 cents, dated at Honey brook, no County or State, signed by Augustus F. Neynaber.

If W. J. Harris, Tenn., will send his full address perhaps we can comply with his request.

If C. A. Lease, Centralia, will give his full address we will do as he wishes.

Letter containing 30 cents, dated at Madrid, no County or State, to pay for BLADE for A. Sellor, box 184, signed by C. F. Wheeler, box 61.

If H. Pittenger will give his full address his complaint will be looked up and corrected.

CROP REPORTS.

August Returns to the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The August crop returns of the Department of Agriculture, the work of about 6,000 correspondents, give estimates covering the entire producing area of over 1,500 of the principal agricultural counties of the United States upon the condition of most crops now growing.

The condition of cotton improves the past month. The general average advanced 92 to 94. This is higher by three points than in August, 1879, and lower by eight than the August average for 1880.

A large number of the returns are highly favorable, prophesying the crop as large as the land can produce, or, "better than for many years."

WHEAT RETURNS

for August relate to the Spring variety. Its condition is higher than for several years. It was 88 in 1880, and 81 in 1879 and 1881. It is now 97 against 100 last month. Somewhat late, but nearly ready for harvest at the late date of the returns. There are some indications of rust and blight in parts of Minnesota. In Northern Iowa the crop is held to be the best since 1877. The returns from Dakota and Nebraska are extremely favorable. General averages in the principal States are as follows: Wisconsin, 99; Minnesota, 98; Iowa, 93; Dakota, 99; Nebraska, 103; Colorado, 96. It is quite probable the product of Winter and Spring wheat without loss by sprouting, after harvest, will slightly exceed 500,000,000 bushels, but the extravagant estimates which assumes 15 to 20 per cent. more are wild assumptions, needlessly tending to reduce the price while in the hands of farmers. The special agent at the department of Agriculture, in London, cables today that wheat in England promises an average crop, of good quality. In France, a medium crop, slightly damaged by rain. In Germany the recent heavy rains have deteriorated the quality of a fair abundance of the product. In Russia and Austria an average crop, and in Hungary, 15 per cent. above the average. The European outlook is favorable for a medium product with some reduction in quality.

THE CONDITION OF THE CORN CROP

is represented by 83 as against 77 last year. At this date in 1881 the effect of a drought was seen in the reduction of 13 points in the general condition during July, followed by a greater deterioration in August. At the present time circumstances are favorable for a further improvement in most of the States. Averages of the Southern States nearly all above 100. The surplus producing States average as follows: Ohio, 77; Michigan, 78; Indiana, 78; Illinois, 59; Iowa, 70; Missouri, 91; Kansas, 106; Nebraska, 98. New England ranges from 87 in Massachusetts to 96 in Connecticut; New York, 85; Pennsylvania, 90; New Jersey, 93. General averages of the conditions of other crops are as follows: Oats, 102; Spring rye, 100; barley, 95; buckwheat, 97; potatos, 101; tobacco, 97.

THE MALLEY JURORS.

The Immortal Twelve Hold a Reunion and Talk Over the Trial.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 10.—One of the most peculiar social gatherings ever known at that popular Connecticut shore resort, Savin Rock, was held yesterday, it being a reunion of the 12 jurors that tried Walter and James Malley and Blanche Douglass for the murder of Jennie Cramer. The party was quite hilarious, and there were frequent laughing inquiries as to Miss Blanche Douglass' whereabouts. One juror told of seeing her at Brighton Beach about two weeks ago, and the others listened with interest while he spoke of the merry party she was with and the sensation she created when her identity was made generally know. Three or four of the jurors in discussing the trial for the first time since bringing in their verdict, said that they thought the State made a great mistake in not urging that Jennie Cramer came to her death on Thursday instead of Friday night of that August week last year. After an enjoyable hour at the dining-table, the 12 started off and visited Kelsey's wharf, the flying horses, the base ball tent, and all the points about the shore that were dwelt upon in the trial. It is probable that next year there will be a similar gathering. The band paid by the City to give public concerts on the green, to-night played, among other selections, a march Walter Malley composed while in College.

A Disappointed Candidate.

Texas Siftings.

"Don't my son owe you a little bar bill?" asked Col. Yerger, as he emptied his glass, turning to the Austin avenue saloon keeper, who was delighted at the prospect of the old man settling up his son's bill.

"Yes, he owes me $25. Shall I receipt the bill?" said the anxious saloon keeper.

"Well, no; but give me a dozen cigars, and add them on to my son's bill."

For two whole days afterwards the barkeeper looked so down in the mouth that his friends called him "Governor."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A Refreshing Drink.

Dr. A. L. Hall, Fairhaven, N. Y., says: "It forms an excellent substitute for lemon juice, and will furnish a refreshing drink for the sick."

How Reidsville, N. C. has Prospered.

We announced last week that two of our young townsmen, Messrs. E. E. Richardson and Joseph Lyles were the successful competitors in the July drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery; the amount, $15,000, in actual cash, has been received, and deposited in the Reidsville Bank. This is one of the most successful speculations that was ever known in our enterprising Town, and we congratulate our young friends who take their good fortune in so easy and matter-of-fact manner. Mr. Richardson informs us that it was a plain open-handed business transaction, he invested $30 for tickets, and at the regular drawing it was announced that his number was the "lucky one;" in a few days he was informed of the fact, and without trouble he sent the ticket to New Orleans, had it presented at the office of the Company—it was *cashed*, and in due time a package came to their address by Express containing the money in currency.—Reidsville, N. C., Webster's Dollar Weekly, July 25.

ARABI FORTIFYING,

And Prepared to Give the English a Warm Reception—"Rebel" Reports of Losses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8.—An official dispatch from the rebel Government claims in Saturday's engagement the Egyptians were pursued until nightfall. were victorious, and says the English

DeLesseps sent a telegram here declaring tho whole of Egypt has embraced the cause of the national party and the English will find everywhere a determined and intelligent defense to check their enterprise if possible.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The transport France sailed for Egypt with pontoon, telegraph and railway companies of engineers. The transports Arab and Duke of Argyle sailed to-day. The latter had on board a company of engineers and a company of transport corps.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 8.—The guns of the iron-clad Temeraire, lying opposite Ramleb, cover the ground between the British lines and the outposts of the enemy. The Temeraire has just begun firing, in consequence of the outposts making a forward movement. After a few shots by the Temeraire the enemy abandoned their position.

Two of those wounded Saturday died to-day.

The Khedive will to-morrow issue a proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha and his followers rebels, and accusing Arabi of the massacre and pillage of the 11th of June, and being the cause of the destruction of Alexandria and the massacres at Tantah and Binka.

It is said that Arabi has 1,550 men three miles from Ismailai, from which place the Governor and his wife have fled to Port Said and gone on board H. M. S. Penelope.

Stone Pasha arrived at Port Said to receive his family, who have also arrived there, accompanied by an escort, which was granted by Arabi at the request of the American Consul.

The town is partly relighted with gas to-night. Apprehension in regard to the water supply is increasing in consequence of the numerous arrivals by every steamer.

The enemy has entrenched at Sandy Ridge, where his principal resistance was made Saturday, and behind which numerous tents prove that reinforcements have advanced to the Ridge from Kafr-el-Dwar.

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.—Five transports with troops sailed for Egypt yesterday. Seven more will start to-day. Gen. Sir Herbert McPherson and staff start to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Royal Irish Dragoon Guard left Aldershot this morning for Southampton, where they will embark for Egypt.

ATHENS, Aug. 9.—A Commission has been appointed to proceed to England to contract for the construction of powerful war vessels, costing 40,000,000 drachms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—The Sultan's proclamation declaring Arabi Sasha a rebel also condemns the conduct of military leaderr as rebellious and criminal, and mentions the friendly relations of the Porte with England.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 9.—An armored train on its usual patrol this evening exchanged a few shots with Arabi Pasha's second line of entrenchments near Mallaha Junction.

Osman Bey, the Khedive's Master of Horse, escaped from Cairo and arrived here via Tieluan, and stated the rebels were fortifying Kefissa Junction, where the Suez, Ismailia and Cairo lines of railroad meet. They have four guns and 2,000 infantry there. Stone Pasha expresses great indignation at the conduct of De Lesseps, who refused to furnish him a launch to convey him from Ismailia to Port Said.

CONSTATINOPLE, Aug. 9.—An Imperial proclamation announces clearly the intention of the Sultan to support the Khedive.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The Nord Deutsches Zeitung, organ of Bismarck, in an article friendly in tone toward England, denies rumors of an intention placing the Suez Canal permanently under the control of a mixed commission similar to that on the Danube. As the British traffic on the canal immensely preponderates, the powers, it says, cannot expect England to subordinate such immense interests to the decision of a non-English majority.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—The Turkish Consul at Bombay has been ordered to give an explanation to the Ulemas of India respecting the action of the Porte in regard to Turkish troops to co-operate with the British in Egypt, which has produced a great sensation among the Mohammedans in India.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—In the Commons Gladstone stated that Admiral Seymour has given the Khedive distinct assurances of the relative intentions of the Government. Indefinite occupation of Egypt, he said, was not contemplated. The ultimate condition of Egypt could not be settled by any one power.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 10.—Two of Arabi Pasha's spies were captured. The troops will henceforth be supplied with water from the condensers. Cartright, acting British Consul General, in view of the difficulty of obtaining water, has sent a circular to the foreign consuls, asking them to inform their respective Governments of the great importance of preventing the increase of arrivals here.

Arabi Pasha has mounted 11 additional guns in his first line of intrenchments. The Khedive's agent at Constantinople announces the departure of Dervisch Pasha with a small force of men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—At to-day's sitting of the conference the British Ambassador announced the assent of England to the proposal of Count Corti, Italian Ambassador, for a temporary international protection of the Suez Canal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.—The following is the text of the proclamation against Arabi Pasha, communicated to the Conference:

"Arabi Pasha having a second time transgressed the law by taking authority which does not belong to him, and having presumed to menace vessels belonging to an old and tried friend and ally of Turkey, is for these misdeeds proclaimed a rebel, together with his adherents. Be it known to all that obedience is due solely to the Khedive, who is the representative of the Sultan."

Lord Dufferin submitted to Said Pasha a draft of the military convention proposed by Great Britain.

The Duke of Connaught in an interview with the Khedive, conveyed a verbal message from Queen Victoria, expressing her deep sympathy and best wishes for the Khedive and Egypt.

A council composed of Admiral Seymour and leading military authorities here has been sitting on board the Helicon to investigate the effects of the bombardment of the forts. The evidence of naval and military authorities is that masonry is useless against modern guns, but that earthworks turn every shot.

While Mrs. Stone was waiting for a train when leaving Cairo, Yakoob Pasha expressed regret that Gen. Stone had cast in his lot with the English. He begged Mrs. Stone to tell her husband the Egyptian army would show how greatly it has profited by the 12 years' instruction it had received from him.

A Circassian who passed through Arabi Pasha's camp states that a Colonel, Captain subaltern, and 96 men were killed on the rebel side in the engagement Saturday. He confirms the report of Arabi's bad health. He says 25 battalions and 11 batteries are posted along the canal between Kafr-el-Dwar and the advanced outposts.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 11.—The formation of the new ministry will probably be announced to-day, with Cherif Pasha as Prime Minister. Most of the Present Ministers, excepting Ragheb Pasha, remain in office. Sueliman Pasha will take the portfolio of Ministsr of Education, and Shera Pasha Minister of Religion. They are both partisans of Arabi Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug.—At the sitting of the Conference yesterday, the Russian representative asked an explanation of the action of the British in occupying Suez. Dufferin replied the step was taken in consequence of military necessity and in order to save the town from destruction and pillage.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 11.—It is stated that Arabi Pasha has executed the Governor of Behrea.

CHATHAM, Aug. 11.—The Second Battalion Royal Irish Foot, 775 strong, left for Egypt. Great enthusiasm was manifested on their departure. This completes the departures from Chatham. The dispatch of men from Southampton is also finished for the present.

A squadron of the Household Cavalry has been ordered to Cyprus to form a depot from which to forward men to the front. The Second Army Corps will be brought to its full strength, in readiness to support the corps already abroad if necessary.

IRON and CALISAYA BARK have long been esteemed by the medical profession as among the most reliable of tonics, and when the celebrated DR. HARTER conceived the idea of combining them with phosphates, he formed a tonic that has proved beyond any question to be superior to any offered to the public, and that no intelligent physician would refuse to sanction or to recommend; in fact, two thirds of the DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC sold in the North, East and West is through physicians' prescriptions, and is not classed in the same category with patent or proprietary medicines. There can be no doubt that in cases of dyspepsia in its worst form, general debility, all female diseases, want of vitality, etc., it is a speedy and positive cure, and brings relief where all other remedies fail. Ask your druggist for it.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

Minority Protest Against the Renomination of Gov. St. John.

Resolutions Declaring in Favor of Female Suffrage and Prohibition.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 9.—There was much caucusing of St. John and anti St. John men to-day. At the anti-caucus it was agreed to file with the Convention the following protest:

"The minority of this Convention, opposed to the renomination of Gov. St. John, through their Chairman and Secretary, desire to put upon record their formal protest against a violation of the precedents and customs of the party of the State, which have been uniformly against a nomination for a third term. They also put upon record their protest against the nomination of Gov. St. John because we believe that his nomination for a third term is generally obnoxious to a large minority of the Republican voters of the State, and will endanger Republican success in a number of Counties and threatens to eliminate the support of a large number of Republican voters. The party, even in Kansas, cannot, we believe, afford to force upon such a body of Republican voters a candidate who is obnoxious to them."

It was also agreed that the minority would vote solidly against a motion to make the nomination of St. John unanimous. Leaders were appointed to make all motions, and the whole 79 votes against St. John are to act as a unit in voting for officers other than Governor.

The Convention was called to order by J. B. Johnson, Chairman of the State Central Committee. H. C. Sluss, of Wichita, the St. John candidate, was elected Temporary Chairman by a vote of 284 over Harrison Kelly, the anti-St. John candidate, who received 85 votes. Dr. Patton was made Temporary Secretary, and after the appointment of the usual business committees the Convention adjourned till 8 P. M.

The Convention met again at 8:30, and after waiting more than two hours for committees to report, the intervening time being occupied in speech-making and song-singing, the temporary organization was made permanent, and a long list of Vice Presidents were added. The Convention adjourned till morning.

TOPEKA, Aug. 10.—The convention reconvened at 9:45 this morning. The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

"We, the Republicans of the State of Kansas in delegate convention assembled, affirming our faith in and adherence to the principles of the Republican party, hereby express confidence in our present National and State Administrations, and we pledge ourselves to their support and announce the following as our declaration of principles:

"*Resolved*, That we declare ourselves unqualifiedly in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale or interchange of liquor as a beverage, and pledge ourselves to such additional legislation as shall secure the rigid enforcement of the constitutional provision upon this subject in all parts of the State.

"That we demand the enactment of such laws as will prevent unjust discrimination by railroad companies, and as will provide for such freight and passenger tariffs as shall fully protect the interests of the public.

"That we request the next Legislature to submit such an amendment to the Constitution of the State as will secure to women the right of suffrage.

"That we request our delegation in Congress to secure such an amendment to the revenue laws as will prevent the issuing of receipts or stamps to sell intoxicating liquors to any persons other than those authorized so to do under State laws."

This last resolution was not offered as a part of the platform, but the Convention inserted it in the report.

These resolutions were discussed some time. Two additional resolutions were added by the Convention:

"That we are in favor of the strict and immediate enforcement of all laws now upon the statute books for the regulation of railways.

"That we ask of the Republican majority of the Congress of the United States to pass such laws as will compel the railways of this State to take patents for the lands granted them from the public domain, to the end that all property in this State shall pay its just proportion of taxes levied to support the Government."

Col. Martin, of Atchison, offered an amendment to the woman suffrage plank to the effect that the question of voting be first submitted to the women of the State, which was voted down. The roll was called on the woman question, and it was adopted —the vote standing 249 for to 244 against it.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

"That the Republicans of Kansas heartily endorse Pres. Arthur's veto of the River and Harbor bill and the action of the united Kansas delegation in sustaining that veto."

Nominations were then in order. D. J. Brower was nominated for Associate Justice by acclamation.

John P. St. John and Solon Thatcher were placed in nomination. The roll call showed that St. John received 287 votes, Thatcher 82, J. B. Johnson 12 and John A. Martin 2.

TOPEKA, Aug. 9.—The protest of the anti St. John men against the nomination of St. John, telegraphed yesterday, was then presented and filed with the proceedings of the Convention. No effort was made to make St. John's nomination unanimous.

The remainder of the State ticket was then nominated as follows: D. W. Finney, present incumbent, for Lieutenant Governor; James Smith, present incumbent, for Secretary of State; McCabe, a colored man, of Grahams County, for Auditor; Treasurer, Samuel S. Howe; Attorney Gederal, H. C. Speer.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Selecting Sites in Colorado—$30,000 Squandered Under Le Duc's Management.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 10.—Commissioner Horace Buch, who was appointed by the Agricultural Department at Washington to select the sites for two experimental borings for artesian wells in Colorado, made a trip to the prairie land in the Eastern portion of the State to-day. He was accompanied by Sen. Hill, the originator of the Artesian Well bill, and several railroad officials. The party went to the plateau divide between the headwaters of the Republican River and the South Platte, 112 miles from the City, on the line of the C., B. & Q. Railroad. The Geologist Commissioner of last year reported this section of country as the most promising indications of a high water strata. One well will be sunk about a mile from Akron, in a country heretofore dry and arid. Contracts will be immediately let for 2,500 feet. It is thought that a strong flow will be tapped within 1,000 feet. The second well will probably be located near Kit Carson, on the Kansas Pacific Road. The contracts on both wells will have been completed by snow fall.

It will be remembered that the original $30,000 appropriation for artesian wells explorations in Colorado was squandered under Le Duc's management. He started a well near Fort Lyon, and paid a heavy royalty to experiment in sinking with a diamond drill. When a depth of only 800 feet had been reached by the bore the appropriation was exhausted. It was estimated that the same result could have been had under contract for $1,500. Sen. Hill obtained the last appropriation from the Agricultural fund, and is confident of discovering the flowing well belt. If successful a vast expanse of country now barren and uninhabitable will be converted into lands for agriculture and stock raising.

MATCHES.

A Stock Company With $5,000,000 Capital Will Control the Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Notification has been served upon all wholesale grocers in the city of an advance in the price of matches ranging from 25 cents to $1.50 per gross, according to the quality of the lucifers. The sudden rise is attributed to the great monopoly, the Diamond Match Company, at whose mercy the public is placed, through Congressional inaction. Notices are on their way throughout the Union to the same effect as those distributed in this city, and it is alleged on good authority that these notices had been already printed, awaiting the action of Congress, so sure did the company feel that no action would be taken in regard to the stamps. The first effort at a combination of match manufacturers was made by the Swift, Courtney & Beecher Company about 15 years ago. Then followed the taking in of Daily, of this city, about 12 years ago, and then a widespread agreement of manufacturers was entered into, and finally resulted in a great stock company, representing about 20 manufacturers, and said to represent a capital of $5,000,000.

A Bureau Abolished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—In consequence of the failure of Congress to provide for the maintenance of a National Board of Health in any of the regular appropriation bills, all clerks in that bureau were discharged to-day, and the whole institution virtually abolished.

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WHEAT AND CORN.

Immense Crops in Indiana and Nebraska—Michigan Farmers Losing Their Wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—The August Crop Bulletin of the State Bureau of Statistics shows Indiana's wheat production larger than ever before. Total acreage, 2,659,813; total yield, 47,131,000. The acreage last year was 3,210,547; production, 30,625,000. The oat crop is also the largest known, the acreage being 634,000, and the yield 19,592,000 bushels, against 14,393,000 last year. Hay is very fine, large crop. Perhaps 10 per cent of the acreage planted to corn has been abandoned. The Northern Division reports the condition 74 per cent.; Central 81; Southern 91. The total acreage is 3,062,000, against 3,135,000 last year.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 8.—Very encouraging reports are still coming in regarding the crops. It is generally believed the corn crop will be big, whatever may be the condition of the weather from now on, barring only early frosts along the Missouri River. Many fields will average 50 to 80 bushels per acre. As evidence of the uncommon maturity of corn, ears of field corn are already in market, with well developed kernels. Good judges estimate the average yield at 50 bushels per acre, which the acreage being nearly 3,000,000, will make a gigantic total of 100,000,000 bushels of corn in Nebraska this year. It must be remembered, however, that there is scarcely any old corn in the State, and it is doubtful if much of the new crop will be shipped eastward. It will be used largely at home for stock and carried over until next year's crop is gathered. Many farmers, this year, had to buy corn, though they sold earlier for much lower figures. About all the other grain in the State is stacked. Where wheat has been threshed it has gone as high as 35 bushels per acre. Generally speaking the crop is a good one, and will not be less than 20,000,000 bushels. Oats suffered some injury; some fields show 75 bushels to the acre; the average will be about 50.

LANSING, Aug. 8.—Nine-tenths of the wheat in this and surrounding counties is ruined by the seven-days' rain, the grain being sprouted in the shock and the straw rotten. The farmers are greatly disheartened, as the yield was bountiful and very little grain was secured. Other crops look well.

Sale of a Deserted Village.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 9.—Feltville, the deserted village in Union County, was sold at Master's sale, by the Receiver of the Globe Mutual Insurance Company of New York, for $11,450. The village contains 20 houses, two mills, a church, school-house, store, and mill dam. In the sale were included 800 acres of land, 200 tillable. The village was first owned and built by Mr. Felt, a paper manufacturer, and then was very flourishing. He sold it to Townsend, a sarsaparilla man, and the latter borrowed $60,000 from the Globe Mutual on a mortgage. The president of the Globe Company once offered $250,000 for the property.

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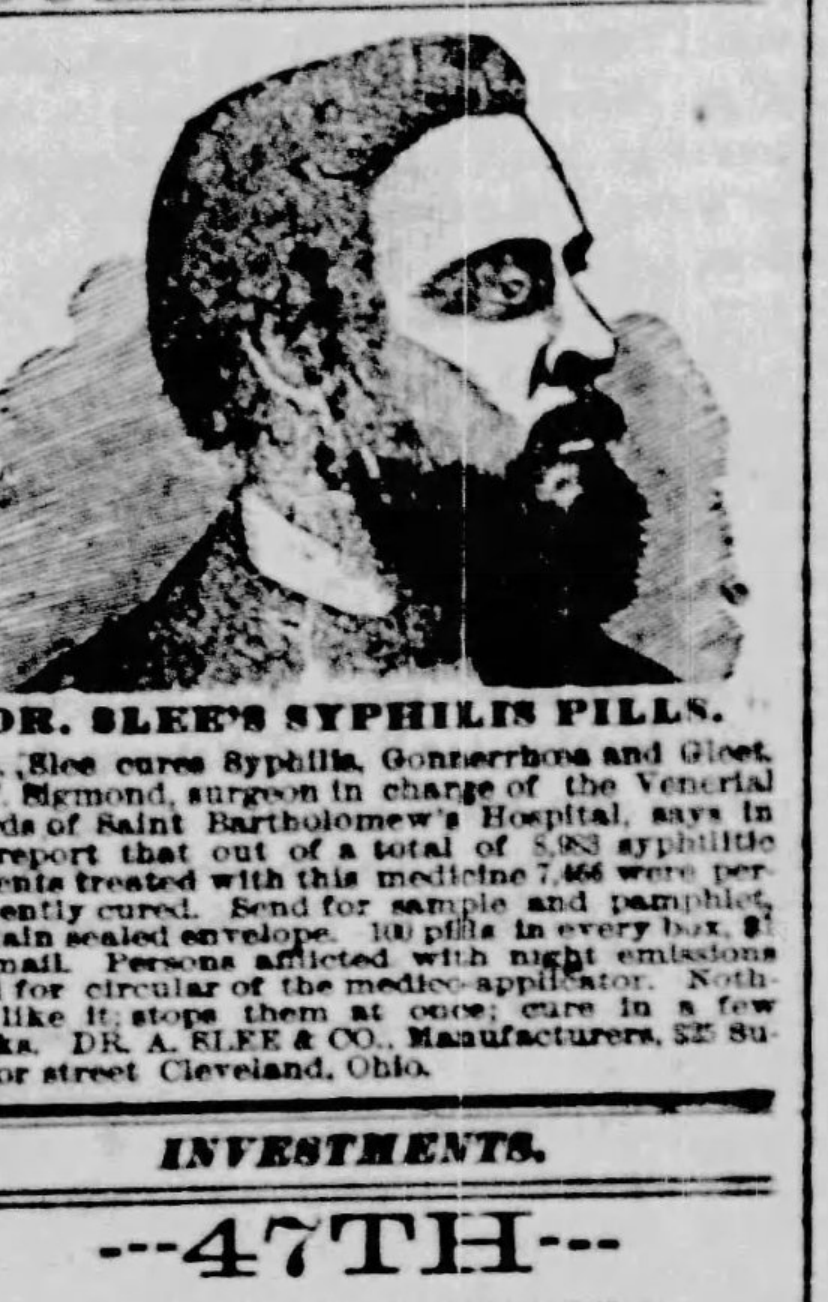

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs
D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

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BE PATIENT.

We are receiving complaints from a few far off States with regard to tardiness of the WEEKLY BLADE. The truth is our circulation has outgrown the capacity of our machinery. We ask patience two weeks more, after which our new presses will be in operation. Then we shall deliver to our subscribers *very promptly*, and in much better shape, the most popular weekly in the United States. We shall then be enabled to invite 100,000 more subscribers to join our circle of readers, and will be prepared to supply over a half million copies *on time*.

NASBY'S LETTERS.

Mr. LOCKE's second series of letters from Europe will be commenced in about two weeks. We hope to have more than 100,000 subscribers on our list by that time, with a steady increase thereafter.

THE NEW PRESS.

Calculations and promises all fail in the presence of a work of such magnitude as the building of our new press. The completion the builders confidently promised by the first of July; then early in August. Now it becomes very probable that it will be in working order in the BLADE office about the first of September. When it comes, there will be a number of improvements in the manner of printing and delivering the BLADE, which will place it far ahead of its competitors in the manner of mechanical execution.

PRINTING AND JOURNALISM.

The printing of the first edition of the BLADE on the new press will be made the occasion of a very interesting article by Mr. JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor of the BLADE, on the development of the numerous improvements which have brought the art of printing to its present state of perfection. This will be written in Mr. McELROY's happiest style, and will occupy the whole first page of the paper.

THE Jews of old "spoiled the Egyptians." May be that is what makes them so bad to day.

THE passage of the Arrears bill by the British Parliament will give Irish tenants not less than $50,000,000.

SALVINI, the tragedian, could never learn the English language. A good many other people are in the same fix.

THE spectacle of the British army in Egypt when it gets those 25,000 blue goggles on, will be a severe trial to to the nerves of even the sphynx.

ONE of the elements in the prosperity of a City is good solid stone roads over which the products of the surrounding country may be brought in the worst Winter weather.

ANY person, male or female, can secure honest employment by addressing the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O. One dollar will purchase an agent's outfit for canvassing "Nasby in Exile," from which an income of $5.00 per day may be derived.

BISHOP GILMOUR has a worthy episcopal brother in Bishop LAFLICHE of Three Rivers, Canada, who has forbidden the ladies of his charge to wear curls. What particular snare of SATAN has he found in a woman's curl, that is not as seductive in a sweet face?

SEN. SHERMAN has returned home and taken his place alongside of GOV. FOSTER in a bold, manly stand against the Liquor Rebellion. He appreciates, as all observing men do, that the people of Ohio are thoroly roused up on this question, and they will submit to no more dictation from the arrogant Lords of the Mash-Tub and Brewing Vat.

THE New York *Tribune* says that the disposition of the young sons of Democratic parents to attach themselves to the party in that vicinity is This has been generally fact that the most glo ation's history within en the work of the ey are still enthu d its triumphant ecomes more no every year."

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

It is Midsummer dullness intensified. What little ripple of activity circled around Congress faded away when that body adjourned. The President has left Washington, and sailed to New York in the United States steamer *Dispatch*, which is now made do duty as the President's yacht. He was accompanied by his children and his Private Secretary. It is the first time that the President ever made the trip from Washington to New York by sea, and the first time that official ever sailed under his own flag. This recently devised bit of bunting consists of a plain blue flag, with 13 stars surrounding the arms of the United States. Mr. ARTHUR says he has gone to New York for rest, and callers upon him are discouraged.

NO GREAT change has taken place in the condition of affairs in Egypt. ARABI's forces have taken up a position threatening the Suez Canal, and the English Admiral has occupied the water works. A great deal of excitement is reported at Port Said. So far there have been no military encounters which have done anything towards establishing the prestige of the English.

AN important event in Great Britain was the passage of the Arrears bill. Much to the surprise of people generally the House of Peers abandoned their amendments, and passed the bill as the House of Commons sent it to them. The overwhelming defeat of the Marquis of Salisbury may be the cause of his resignation of his leadership of his party.

THE strike of the Constabulary in Ireland is a serious matter. Since the force was organized, 60 years ago, in the face of Orange opposition, it has been thoroughly effective. As a detective body it has not succeeded, and could not be expected to succeed. There is nothing in its training and discipline which tends to fit it for such work. But in the suppression of disorder, in carrying out evictions and in protecting the lives of persons who had been threatened it has done a vast deal of unpleasant and unpopular work, for which it has been but poorly paid. Very recently there was a promise of increased pay, which was not kept. At last, the force made up its mind that it had had enough of hard and dirty work for poor reward, and now it threatens wholesale resignation unless its demands are granted. The members of the force are free to resign if they so please. They are not soldiers, and the Mutiny Act does not apply to them. It is true that some of them, who have been long in the service, would forfeit their right's to a pension, and were it merely a matter of money, these might hesitate. But it is much more than this. Every man on the force knows that he has been engaged in a hard and unpopular service without receiving any consideration from his superiors. They have had nothing but blame for their failures to find who committed agrarian murders, and they have reasons to think the blame was undeserved. They are angry with Government, the magistrates, the newspapers, and perhaps just a little angry with themselves, for remaining in a position which forces them to aid in the gross cruelty of evictions, and to wage war on feelings universally shared by their countrymen. Nothing but this can account for the general outburst from the constabulary in all quarters of Ireland, and their refusal to withdraw their demands, although assured that nothing would be done for them until they were withdrawn.

FRANCE has a Ministry whose head is M. DUCLERC, a life Senator appointed several years ago, and who has occupied other positions of trust. The other members of the Cabinet are very much of the same material—that is, men of fair ability, who are prepared not to have any policy different from that desired by the Chamber of Deputies. The French Constitution, combining an elective Executive with a responsible Ministry, is an unhappy compromise between English and American methods, without the advantages of either. It furnishes a warning against the proposal to introduce Ministerial responsibility into our American system.

THE war in Peru is stated to have become one of extermination. The populace are rising against the Chilian troops in the interior, whose excesses have angered the people to desperation. The Chilian military authorities desire to withdraw the troops in the interior of Peru to Lima. Three thousand five hundred men have left Valparaiso for Peru. It is said the Lima garrison will be increased from 3,000 to 12,000 men, and that no detachment will be kept in the interior in the future. Raiding parties will leave the capital occasionally and collect forced loans, levy on stock, etc.

DORSEY'S LETTER.

It is not very clear what the Star Routers expected to gain by the publication of S. W. DORSEY's letter to Pres. GARFIELD. Its main effect is to show up the writer as an impudent intermedler, who had no more sense than to lecture the President of the United States as if he were a third class employe of a Star Route contractor. The man who would write such a letter to any gentleman of self respect and dignity—to say nothing of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation—would write himself down as an inconceivable ass, whose only breeding and manners had been picked up by association with the cowboys and vaqueros on his frontier ranche.

The alleged object of the publication is to show that a knowledge of the letter irritated GEORGE BLISS into exposing and prosecuting the Star Routers. This is very stupid. GEORGE BLISS is a very small factor in the matter. The villainy of the Star Routers had reached the point where concealment was no longer possible. Something had to be done, and Gen. GARFIELD was quiet willing to do it. BLISS and that crowd had about as much influence in the matter as a traditional fly upon the ox's horn.

We trust that Messrs. CONKLING, & Co., like the position the letter places them in as the pals of such a man as the writer.

THE news comes that the challenge of the Hillsdales has been accepted. It would be now in order for them to decline the match on account of the boorish treatment they have received.

IN this country there are only about 250,000 Jews, or one to every 200 of the population. This will be a matter of surprise to many who have imagined that they were far more numerous.

MR. HURD'S SPEECH.

Mr. HURD's speech at Sandusky was not a spontaneous improvisation struck out in the generous warmth evolved by the receipt of a unanimous nomination. It was a deliberate, carefully prepared oration—of the old "key-note" style, and intended to set the pitch for all the rest of the Democratic orators in the coming campaign. It was the old speech delivered before the Iroquois Club, but amplified and filled out somewhat, as new ideas and arguments have occurred to him since the 8th of January last.

These additions have not been as numerous as might be expected from Mr. HURD's activity of intellect, and the great expectations which his Free Trade employers have indulged in.

After some little gibbing and tacking, Mr. HURD comes out with the announcement that he is for a "Tariff for Revenue Only." We have heretofore commented upon the dishonesty of this specious cry which is the natural—it is impossible to say "legitimate," of anything so spurious—successor of "Fifty-four-forty or Fight," "The Constitution as It Is, the Union as It Was," "This is a White Man's Government," "No Negro Equality," "Rags for the Workingman; Gold for the Bondholders," etc. It has not an element of truth in it. Neither Mr. HURD nor any other Democrat believes in Tariff for Revenue Only, for the simple reason that to raise our needed revenue by tariff impositions, would make at least double the present rates, and create an absolutely prohibitory Tariff. We need about 360 millions of revenue each year, of which we draw 198 millions from the custom houses, and the remaining 162 millions from whisky, tobacco, etc. If Tariff for Revenue Only means anything at all, it means that the 162 millions shall be piled upon imports, on the top of the 198 millions already there.

A little farther on in his speech he condescends to a few details of the modifications he would introduce into the Tariff, and says:

> Whatever revenue is needed, I believe, can be largely raised through a Tariff. A revenue tariff can be prepared, which, out of 50 articles, will bring more revenue to the public treasury than it receives out of the 4,000 now on the tariff list, and with a reduction of the price of articles 40 per cent. to the consumer.

This, as near explicitness as he has ever approached, is still wretchedly vague. The nearest meaning that can be found in the words is that he would leave the amount now raised by a Tariff about the same, but levy it upon 50 articles, instead of 4,000, as at present. He is exceedingly careful not to allude to the articles upon which he would place the enormous burden of raising the 198 millions of revenue. He only refers in an exceedingly general way to the "wines and other articles of production not necessary to public life." This is the time-worn pretense of the Democratic politician. There has always been an airy reference to the "rich man's wines" in a manner which implied that he got these cheap, while the poor man had to make up by an inordinate tax on sugar and salt. The truth is that there is nothing taxed so enormously as foreign wines and spirits. Brandy, spirits, cordials, etc., pay $2 a gallon, which is from 85 to 325 per cent. of their value. Champagne pays $3 a dozen on pints and $6 on quarts. Still wines pay 40 cents a gallon in wood, or $1.60 in bottles. The following table of quantities and values of these articles imported in 1881 and the revenue they paid will be an interesting study in this connection:

	Quantities	Values	Duties
Spirits & Wines. Brandy, gallons	572,090	$1,338,643	$1,144,189
Cordials, liquors, etc., gallons	91,267	143,781	182,534
Other sp'ts from grain, gallons	566,662	351,211	1,133,324
Other sp'ts from other materials, gallons	239,204	147,178	478,408
Total spirits		$2,031,679	$2,963,590
Colognewater, gallons	9,330	193,881	124,901
Wines: Champagne, ½ pint to pint, doz	189,767	1,261,102	569,302
Champagne, 1 pt to 1 qt, doz	131,184	1,594,403	787,100
Still wines, in casks, gallons	4,178,826	2,623,309	2,671,530
Still wines in bottles, 1 pt to 1 qt, doz	192,671	962,059	308,273
Total spirits and wines		$8,762,763	$6,471,642

Mr. HURD would confer a lasting obligation upon the revenue authorities if he would kindly indicate how so small a quantity of imports, which must be made much smaller, can be made to bear a greater proportion of the public burdens.

The other leading articles of revenue are as follows:

	Duty Paid in 1881.
Breadstuffs (mainly barley)	$ 2,762,128
Chemicals (mainly opium and soda-ash)	4,645,261
Cotton manufactures	10,823,115
Beads, feathers, perfumery, etc	2,884,851
Flax manufactures	6,984,375
Fancy fruit and nuts	3,341,849
Furs	911,622
Glass	3,176,541
Iron and manufactures	12,115,095
Steel and manufacturers of	9,347,438
Leather	3,337,034
Silk manufactures	19,038,666
Spices	1,095,139
Sugar and molasses	47,984,033
Tobacco, and manufactures	4,635,392
Wood, and manufacturers of	1,336,025
Wools, and woolen manufactures	27,285,625

In nearly every instance in the above list the bulk of the taxation is upon the finer grade of goods, and wealth and luxury pay the cost. The reason why the wines and furs, etc., of the rich man do not pay all the Tariff is simply because there is not enough of them. In spite of all our hordes of nabobs; and spendthrifts of all kinds, it must still remain true, that there are many tons of sugar used which pay 1 cent a pound, to where there is one bottle of champagne drank that pays the Government 50 cents.

Mr. HURD talks about putting the burden of taxation on the rich man's luxuries, as if he was first discoverer of that principle, whereas it has been the main principle of Tariff legislation not only before Mr. HURD was born, but before his father was born. Let him take the Tariff schedule above given and point out where he would shift the burden from one article to another. That would test his scheme in a moment, and very thoroly. Where, for example, would he put the 27 millions now raised upon wools and woolen manufactures? Will he place them on the million gallons of spirits and brandies, and the half-million dozens of champagne? It would be interesting to see how much brandy would be imported with the duty at $27 a gallon. Then where will he put the 47 millions now raised on sugar and molasses? Not, we hope, on the much enduring wine and brandy. And so on.

Only once does Mr. HURD commit himself to exact figures, and then he makes a frightful exaggeration. Then he says:

> The Tariff from every hundred dollars that a laborer spends for necessaries takes out a toll of $40. If this Tariff did not exist this $40 would be saved.

It is impossible to see how this could be much more incorrect. If the workingman lived exclusively on champagne and brandy, clothed his family only in silks and furs, and read nothing but foreign books, he would probably pay about $40 in every $100 to satisfy duties. But he lives on plain bread and beef, and vegetables, which are cheaper here than in Europe, clothes himself in American clothes, which are directly sold over the heads of British manufacturers in their own Cities, reads American books and papers, which are the cheapest in the world—it is simply absurd to say that his living is two-fifths more costly than it should be.

It is true that he pays more for his sugar than it could be bought for in Cuba, but this is a matter that almost every one agrees should be altered. Its main excuse was to help Louisiana rehabilitate herself after the war.

Mr. HURD's assertions in regard to the higher rate of wages in England, we successfully refuted last Winter. As he gives no proofs of his statements, which are contrary to the evidence furnished by our Consular agents abroad, it is hardly worth while to repeat the refutations.

There are some other points which we will notice later.

THE APACHES.

Some of the most interesting matters that newspapers have in the Summer to place before their readers, and which come in most convniently in the way of excitement, when everything else is usually quiet, are the tales of Indian horrors. The savages are peaceable through the Winter and Spring, but when warm weather comes they are ready to take the warpath, and at the very time that the settlers are dreaming of future prosperity as they watch their growing crops, the red warriors swoop down upon them, and everything, even life itself, is swept away.

The telegraph brings the news of an outbreak of the Apaches in Arizona, which is spreading dismay all through that part of the country. A strong force is said to be in the mountains from which they sally forth and rob and murder the defenceless people. Mexican troops have been sent against them, but these are poorly armed, while the Indians have Winchester rifles and cartridges with the United States stamp upon them. This fact speaks volumes, as similar ones have done many times before.

Of course, it cannot help but be a query, why these savages should be allowed to supply themselves with the weapons that enables them to do so much mischief, but like many another thing the only answer that can be given is one that is supposed to belong exclusively to women, and that it is "because." Certainly there is no satisfactory explanation. The Apaches have succeeded in completely terrorizing that part of the country, and we shall doubtless here much more of their depredations.

"PERSONAL LIBERTY."

The claim that the Temperance laws are an unwarrantable violation of "personal liberty" will not bear examination. Every police regulation is a violation of personal liberty. It is a violation of personal liberty to say that a man shall not throw ashes into the street or shall not drive beyond a certain pace. There are a host of such "violations" in the laws of every community—in fact life would be almost impossible in populations of any density without them. They lie at the bottom of all social organization, for society is usually defined as a system in which every man gives up part of his liberties that he may be the better protected in remainder. We have had a violation of personal liberty in the ordinance prohibiting the blowing of steam whistles. But all these rest on the still higher ground that a man must not make use of his liberty to other people's detriment. When any practice is found to be prejudicial to the best interests of the community, the community has a perfect and natural right to regulate and prohibit it. It takes away a man's liberty to drive his horse through the streets at the pace which suits him best, because a too-rapid pace alarms many people, and occasionally injures some. It is rightly estimated that no good which can come from this practice will compensate for the resulting evils. In the same way the experience of all the world shows that the indiscriminate and unregulated sale of liquors is attended by a world of evils with few compensating benefits. Therefore the community has the right to protect itself against this form of injury as against all others. The claim of "personal liberty" to do a harmful thing is absurd from the outset.

THE STRIKE.

The great strikes which were organized some two months ago do not seem to have accomplished what was desired in any direction. They are failures. Practically that of the freight-handlers in New York is over. They have not yielded in a body and a card in the New York *Herald* from their leader declares that the struggle is to be continued, but the men are individually dropping out of his ranks and going to work at the old rate. From first to last the freight handlers have shown themselves to be an intelligent and thoroughly law-abiding set of men, and their defeat in this matter will be regarded with a good deal of sympathy by the majority of people outside of the railroad corporations themselves.

The iron workers in and about Pittsburg have now lost in wages about $4,000,000. Add to this the money that the Unions have been obliged to pay to the workmen to prevent starvation and the aggregate is almost appalling, while nothing has been accomplished. Should the strike go on until the cold weather sets in, after a long idleness during the Summer months, there must be great suffering. While laborers have a perfect right to try this method in a peaceful way of bettering their condition, it is a question whether in the end much is gained.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* makes this analysis of the vote on the River and Harbor Bill:

Vote in House, total	181	
Total Republican vote	98	
Republicans voting for	65;	or, 66 per cent.
Republicans voting against	33;	or, 34 per cent.
Total Democratic vote	83	
Democrats voting for	57;	or, 68 per cent.
Democrats voting against	26;	or, 32 per cent.
Vote in Senate, total	57	
Total Republican vote	31	
Republicans voting for	18;	or, 58 per cent.
Republicans voting against	13;	or, 42 per cent.
Total Democratic vote	20	
Democrats voting for	23;	or, 69 per cent.
Democrats voting against	3;	or, 11 per cent.
Republican vote in both Houses	129	
Republicans voting for	82;	or, 64 per cent.
Republicans voting against	46;	or, 36 per cent.
Democratic vote in both Houses	109	
Democrats voting for	80;	or, 73 per cent.
Democrats voting against	29;	or, 27 per cent.
Total vote in both Houses	238	
Republicans voting for	83;	or, 35 per cent.
Republicans voting against	46;	or, 19 per cent.
Democrats voting for	80;	or, 34 per cent.
Democrats voting against	29;	or, 12 per cent.

PERSUASIVENESS OF THE MUSKET.

GEN. STEEDMAN tells a good story which is applicable to the manner in which the aristocratic Sixtieth Rifles recently skipt out in front of Ramleh, and gave everything up to the Egyptians. While near Nashville the General had a negro regiment on the picket line, and a bright young mulatto Sergeant in command of a post got the drop on a Rebel post and captured the whole outfit. The Rebels were a crowd of high stepping young Virginians, and some of them were badly wrought up by the idea of having to surrender to a "lot of niggers."

Gen. STEEDMAN took their commander, a fine young fellow, into his tent, extended some little courtesies to him, and in the course of the conversation said:

"It was a little tough, Lieutenant, to be taken in by colored soldiers, but war has strange experiences."

"Well, General, said the other, as he set down his glass, "I've been in the army now nearly four years, and if I've learned anything, it has been a profound respect for the musket. *When the muzzle is shoved into my face, I don't usually ask any questions as to who's got hold of the breech!*"

Gen. SHERMAN tells nearly as good a story, in his book. He was standing on the sidewalk in St. Louis, when Gen. LYON went out with his men to attack the Secessionists at Camp Jackson. A young lady of Gen. SHERMAN's acquaintance—daughter of one of the most aristocratic families in the City—was standing on a stoop near by, wringing her hands and crying. She said her brothers, cousins, and a number of acquaintances were in Camp Jackson, and she was certain that they would all be killed, for they were proud, high-spirited men, belonging to the best families in the City, and they would die before they would yield.

Gen. SHERMAN tried to console her by saying that he had noticed that sons of first-class families were usually not any more willing to die than other people. He continued his walk, and in a little while met Gen. LYON returning with the entire force at Camp Jackson, which had surrendered without firing a gun. He hastened back to comfort the young lady with news of her kinsmen's safety, but after she heard it she slammed the door in his face.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

After several days of hesitation it is announced that Pres. GREVY has succeeded in getting a new French Cabinet formed under the auspices of Sen. CHARLES DUCLERC, who is now therefore President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is not a man with such a record as GAMBETTA and DE FREYCINET, but has occupied a position of some prominence in public affairs for many years, and was chosen a life Senator in the Assembly in 1875. He has considerable popularity with the people, and in the House, but he undertakes a task now which will, doubtless, bring him to grief in a short time. The French Ministries have followed each other in such rapid succession, that it is safe to predict that the present will be equally short lived.

There is only one thing about it that promises a longer continuance than usual. Most of the men who have position in it are of mediocre ability. They are not the leading statesmen of France, who do not appear anxious for the honor of belonging to the Cabinet. It is possible, therefore, that the Ministry will be sufficiently subservient to the majority in the Chamber of Deputies to insure it a more lengthened existence than has been hitherto vouchsafed to this branch of the Government.

The danger to France in the future lies in the fact that the authority which should be vested in the President and Cabinet, and was originally intended to be, has been wholly usurped by the Chamber of Deputies. The past of this body shows that it is not swayed by party principle but by factional elements, a state of things which cannot give stability. At present the country is prosperous; the days to come will bring trouble unless there is a change made in this respect.

The President of the Cabinet has announced that it will accept the vote of the Chamber of Deputies on the Egyptian credit which caused the resignation of the DEFREYCINET Ministry, and that it will also take the vote of the Chamber upon home affairs as the basis of its policy. This seems equivalent to declaring that the Cabinet contemplates entire subservience to the Chamber in its future action.

IOWA it will be remembered, has passed a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages in that State, and when it goes into effect, it will deprive the Cities of the revenue which they have hitherto received from liquor licenses. In Davenport it has reached the sum of $8,800 a year, and the people have been looking around to find some way of supplying that loss. They have hit upon the expedient of obliging retailers of lemonade, soda water, mineral waters of any kind, tea, coffee and all beverages in fact that are ever sold, to pay a license after the first of October next. This will more than make up the deficiency, for, of course, the closing of the saloons will make a greater demand for the different kinds of drinks. This enactment of the City Council will be a sort of salve to the wounded feelings of the liquor dealers of Davenport, for while they will lose the big profits which have hitherto given them wealth, the Temperance people, through whose agency they have thus been brought to grief, will be obliged to pay for what they drink in the way of non-spirituous beverages.

MR. LANGTRY emphatically declares that he will touch none of the money MRS. LANGTRY earns upon the stage, though he was not opposed to her appearance in the drama. So says the fair lady herself.

THE first good thing we have heard of Cadet WHITTAKER for many months is that he has decided to quit lecturing, and go to work.

EASY EMPLOYMENT.

All persons wanting light easy employment and *good pay*, should read the advertisement of the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, in another column. Canvassers for "Nasby in Exile" are making from $10 to $15 per day, and an agency for this fast selling book is a good capital to any person, male or female. Send for descriptive circulars, and secure territory at once, as *now* is the time to canvass for September delivery. One agent cleared a profit of over $300 during the dull month of July canvassing for "Nasby in Exile." It requires only a capital of $1 invested in canvassers' outfit.

ENGLAND'S TRADE.

IN Mr. HURD's speech at Sandusky, he said:

> On the other side, in England, a little, stormy, foggy, island, with few advantages in the way of production of raw material, the cotton must be brought to her factories thousands of miles over the land and the sea. A very small part of the wool required is produced upon her territories. They have to dig, in many instances, 2,000 feet under the land and sea in order to obtain their coal and iron. How vastly greater our foreign trade ought to be than that of England, and yet we have these extraordinary figures: To Asia, Africa and Australia, of manufactured articles, America in 1880 sold scarcely 20 millions of dollars worth, while England sold nearly 600 millions of dollars. The total of America's exportation of manufactured articles was about 50 millions, while that of England's was nearly 2,000 millions. What employment to labor and profit to manufacturers this immense trade implies. It has made England the money center of the world and the controller of the destinies of nations. All this traffic has been the result of the removal of restriction upon trade made in England in 1845.

The last sentence is probably as astounding a mistatement of facts as was ever made in a public speech by a man claiming to be a student of history and a public teacher.

To say that this enormous development of England's trade followed upon the repeal of the Tariff in 1845 is equivalent to saying that a field of wheat was plowed, planted, grown to ripeness, and harvested by merely changing the rails on a panel of the surrounding fence in the latter part of Summer.

One of the most fascinating things in history—to him who has the power to look an inch below the surface—is the centuries of persistent effort by which England has built up her present trade. It is the history of Tyre and Athens, Carthage, Rome and Venice over again—the history of every country which has become the world's merchant.

For at least 500 years the main effort of the strong, aggressive people who inhabit that Island has been to develop their trade, and dominate the commerce of the world. Every age, every reign, every year even, of that long stretch of time has shown the most herculean efforts made with an eye single to that great object. Every device that human ingenuity could suggest—every method within the reach of the armed hand of force has been unhesitatingly employed—ruthlessly employed—to break down competition, open markets, and force the sale of British manufacturers.

Away back in the time of the HENRY's we find men hanged for exporting unmanufactured wool, and branded for sending abroad unwrought hides. Miners and mechanics were kidnapt from other countries, and forced to remain within the realm. Every wind that blew was made to fill English commercial sails. When the continent was rackt with ceaseless wars England maintained peace at home, that the merchants and mechanics might flock thither, to find a refuge on those islands from the pillage and murder that desolated the plains of Italy, Germany and France. When other nations took their artisans away from their shops to make soldiers of them, England kept hers steadily at work, and hired German peasants to do her fighting. Of the 180,000 men under WELLINGTON at Waterloo less than 25,000 were English.

Not an opportunity was lost anywhere to advance English commercial interests. The most extraordinary measures were sometimes resorted to. Thus under ELIZABETH the inhabitants of the realm were compelled to eat fish "on Wednesday and one other day in the week," that the English fisheries might gain the ascendancy over those of Holland.

For 500 years the earth has run red with wars fought solely in the interest of British commerce. The Spanish Armada, and all the long and bitter struggle with Spain, was the war of two sets of merchants, and the English object was to wrest from Spain the trade of the New World, that of the Netherlands, and the supremacy of the seas. When the Spanish naval power was crippled by the joint efforts of Holland and England, the latter turned on her ally in a few years, and took away her share in a savage naval war.

The French were driven out of India and North America, the Dutch out of the Polynesian Islands, and the Spaniards from many of their conquests simply because England wanted the trade of those countries—and got it. The immense Empire of India was avowedly conquered as a commercial speculation, and so held until 1858.

England's mighty resistance to NAPOLEON was based almost wholly on commercial reasons. The French policy was ruinous to English trade, and war followed as naturally as heavy bodies obey the attraction of gravitation. Our War of Independence was caused by our refusal to become England's trade vassals, to repress our growing manufactures, to sell everything we had to sell to English merchants, and buy whatever we wanted to buy in the same markets. The War of 1812 came from our having taken advantage of England's troubles with NAPOLEON to get away a large portion of her carrying trade.

We of this generation have seen England wage a bloody war upon China—a peaceful nation—to compel the opening of ports to admit the opium which Englishmen in Hindustan were raising. Of such a cruel and selfish character have her wars usually been.

These wars were supplemented by the most complete and thoro Protective Tariff law that the world has ever seen.

In 1824—only 58 years ago—as AUGUST MONGREDIEN—the able Free Trade writer says, "There was hardly an article obtained from abroad that was admissible into [Great Britain] without the payment of import duties, always heavy, sometimes excessive, and in certain cases all but prohibitory. It mattered not whether it was a raw material or a manufactured product, whether it was an article of luxury or of universal consumption—whether it came in masses like cotton, or in driblets like orchilla, everything foreign which an Englishman might use was withheld from him till its cost had been enhanced by a customs duty. The Tariff list of the United Kingdom formed a tolerably complete dictionary of the products of human industry."

With these were the famous Navigation Laws. These prohibited the importation of foreign commodities in any but British ships, or in ships of the country in which the goods were produced, none but British ships could carry between England and the colonies, and no British goods could be exported but in British ships. We met these Navigation Laws with counter enactments, and the consequence was that American ships carried cotton and other produce to England and came back in ballast, and British ships brought manufactured goods here and returned in ballast.

By 1824 the fruits of this policy became apparent. England had gained such an ascendancy as the result of 500 years of diligent effort, that she did not fear competition. She was like the New Zealand chief who had no more enemies: he had killed and eaten all of them. She had by wars and excessive Tariff, crushed out every formidable rival.

Then it became her cue to talk Free Trade. She no longer feared anybody selling into her markets. By preaching Free Trade, she might get other people to throw down the barriers that they had erected to protect their reviving industries from her rapacity. By 1849 she had removed the greater portion of her Tariff, and started out as a hot gospeler in the Free Trade propaganda, which she keeps up whenever she can find an agent to serve her purpose.

These are the real facts in a history which Mr. HURD laboriously perverts.

EX-GOV. WASHBURN, who recently died at Hot Springs, was a vindictive old rascal. A grand nephew named NEVINS—a bright, rising young journalist, had offended him by too sharp strictures of the gang of fly-specked politicians who were trying to make WASHBURN Senator from Wisconsin—under the warming influence of the old gentlemen's millions. He utterly suppressed the young man's paper—which the latter was offered $5,000 for, and even took away his job office from him. NEVINS' father was WASHBURN's business manager, and a man depending for the support of a large and expensive family upon his salary. WASHBURN threatened to discharge him unless young NEVINS left the State, and never returned, which was conceded to.

KANSAS believes in progress. For two or three years they fought over the liquor question and finally succeeded in getting a prohibitory amendment to their State Constitution, and secured the necessary legislation to make it a practical fact. Thursday the Republican State Convention at Topeka adopted a resolution in favor of woman suffrage, incorporating it in their platform. This is a long stride forward, and a few years ago would not have been thought possible.

IN response to earnest urgings, the Executive Committee of the National Union of Survivors of Andersonville, and other Southern Military Prisons has decided to call a convention to consider the pension bills before Congress, and other important matters. The convention will be composed of authorized delegates from every State and local association, and will be held at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, New York, September 6, 1882. The annual re-union of the New York State Association will be held at the same place and time. This is an important meeting, and should be well attended.

DOWN in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania little children of six years old are employed in the mines in picking the slate rock out of the coal which has been crushed to small pieces in a breaker. They work here from dawn to dark every day but Sunday, and earn from 35 to 40 cents a day. Of course they never go to school, and grow up in ignorance and in total disregard of the laws of morality. In the northern part of Luzerne County alone are nearly 3,000 boys from six to 15 years of age who labor about the mines. Here is a work for both missionaries and legislators.

PEOPLE who imagine that the office-holders under royalty are superior to those in Republics, and who imagine that the Prussian Civil Service is the best and purest in the world, will be astonished at the revelations in Prince BISMARCK's new book of the purchasability of Prussian officials. He says that Sebastopol would not have been taken so soon if the French Minister at Berlin had not bought the Russian reports representing the weak state of that fortress in the Emperor of Russia's own words.

BUFFALO *Courier*: The Governor of Kansas boasts, in a letter to SUSAN B. ANTHONY, that the breweries were exterminated from Kansas. We see by a German exchange that they have in some instances merely changed their name. The proprietor of one large brewery now calls his establishment "chemical works" and labels his beer as "stomach invigorator,"

NORRISTOWN *Herald*: "It has been decided to allow no ice cream at the Chester Hights Camp Meeting on Sunday." Some means had to be adopted to secure a larger attendance of young men on the Sabbath. There are some giant intellects at the head of Chester Hights Camp Meeting.

THE Duke of Connaught seems to have been taken to Egypt to do the social business, which is a necessary accompaniment of the expedition. He is wining and dining the Khedive and others. He will not probably be the principal guest at the entertainment which ARABI Bey is preparing for the wearers of the scarlet uniform.

THE British show a commendable prudence in not marching out of Alexandria and stamping ARABI out in one time and three motions. They understand that it is a little more serious job than evicting an Irish peasants family and tearing down his cabin.

THE Omaha *Republican* thinks that as the Sultan has politely presented Gen. WALLACE with a Turkish girl, the President cannot do less than return the compliment by presenting the Sultan's representative at Washington with Dr. MARY WALKER.

HERE is another craze about to burst upon us. A Cincinnati physician says water exposed in a blue bottle to the sun for half an hour is transformed into a great nervine and refrigerent, as well as astringent.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Sun* has shown, as he thinks, conclusively, by facts and figures, that before the year 1900, there will be no Christians in the United States. That will be a change indeed.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We are still having a great demand for this remarkable cheap book, and are mailing scores of them every week. To our many thousand new readers we wish to say that this is a $8.00 book, which we will mail post-paid to subscribers for the low price of $1.25. We have mailed many thousands, and our supply is nearly exhausted. Our new subscribers should obtain a copy at once. A full description of the book will be found in our advertising columns.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Returns to the Auditor of State show the total valuation of railroad property in Ohio for taxation to be $88,121,919.——Henry George, an American writer, was arrested at Loughrea, under Coercion Act, He was liberated, after three hours' detention. Mr. George protested.——Jarrett was re-elected President of the Amalgamated Association at the final session in Chicago.——Rufus Hatch and other American and British capitalists have bought 750,000 acres of grazing lands in Montana from the Northern Pacific Railway.——Business failures in the United States in the past seven days, 101, of which the Western States are charged with 33.——Canadian crop reports indicate that the Fall wheat crop will prove one of the best on record. Other crops are good.——A French decree allows any commercial, educational, and financial association authorized in the United States to have a legal status in France, and the full exercise of their rights in all French courts.——On Lake Michigan Tuesday night the propeller Menominee passed through a thick, cold cloud, which covered the vessel six inches deep with snow and slush.——There are 140 suspects in prison in Ireland. The total number of evictions during July was 321 families, representing 1,619 persons.——The Army of the Cumberland of the Northwest, through its officers, are preparing for a reunion in Milwaukee the 19th and 20th inst.——Administrators of five of the victims of the Scioto disaster began suit against the Wheeling & Parkersburg Transportation Company for $10,000 damages in each case. Many more suits will be entered within a week.——Bishop Lafreche, of Three Rivers, Ontario, has forbidden the ladies of his congregation, under pain of sin, from wearing curls.——The 21st anniversary of the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, where Gen. Lyon was killed, was celebrated on Thursday. Gen. Pope and others made speeches.——The Apaches are creating a veritable reign of terror in the vicinity of Ures, Sonora, Mexico. A party of Americans examining the mines were attacked and severely wounded.——The freight handlers' strike in New York, which has been kept up for many weeks and which had to a marked degree the sympathy of the public, has collapsed.——Frank H. Hurd again appears as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Toledo, O., District.——At Urnapam, Mex., a Mexican official named Ning had eight prisoners publicly shot without provocation.——The deserted village of Feltville, N. J., was sold Wednesday for $11,500. The property was once worth $250,000.——Two Parisians were struck dead at the Tuileries gardens by catching hold of an electric wire used in illuminating the grounds.——Reports from different Towns in Oswego County, N. Y., indicate that the potato and corn crops are suffering materially from the continued drouth.——A fire broke out among the planing mills of Gardiner, Me., and 20 acres of the City were burned over. The loss will be upwards of $300,000.——Thomas Walsh, on trial on the charge of seizing arms and ammunition at Clarkenwell, has been convicted of treason and felony in sending arms to Ireland, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.——The Maine Greenbackers have hauled down the flag of the Fusion nominees for Congress, and run up the name of Solon Chase and the straight Greenback ticket.——Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A., died at Newport, R. I., Tuesday. For a long time, especially since the close of the recent Court of Inquiry relating to his conduct at the battle of Five Forks, he has shown signs of great mental depression.——Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, candidate for United States Senator, has declared himself squarely in favor of temperance and against the manufacture and sale of whisky in Georgia.——It is agreed that Trinket and Clingstone shall trot at Hartford on a $25,000 wager in the near future.——The Northern Pacific road is now running regular trains to Forsythe, 49 miles west of Miles City, and accommodation trains go to Pompey's Pillar, 190 miles east of Bozeman. Track is being laid at the rate of two miles per day.——Partial arrangements were made in New York Wednesday for a prize fight for $2,500 a side and the championship of the world, between Tug Wilson and James Elliott. New Orleans, or within 50 miles of it, was agreed upon as the fighting ground.——Gen. Singleton, defeated for the Democratic nomination in the Twelfth Illinois District, has announced that he will run as an independent candidate, provided the Republicans make no nomination. The District is Democratic.——Cetewayo, ex-King of Zululand, is to be restored to power, under certain restrictions.——The Sprague farm and mansion were sold Tuesday, to Frank D. Moulton, for $62,250. Sprague had partially torn down the bridge and patrolled the avenue with a rifle, to prevent the sale, and the auctioneer stood on the wreck of the bridge to complete the sale.——The Sultan Tuesday peremptorily ordered Arabi Pasha to lay down his arms, or he would be dealt with by the English.——France charges the Queen of Madagascar with violating the treaty of 1860, and there is talk of a disturbance between the two countries.——Syria is in a state of intense religious excitement, caused by the conflict between Christians and Mussulmans in Egypt.——The Independents of Alabama have made large gains in the Legislature.——A Toronto gentleman has a letter from an ex-Confederate officer stating that a cavalry expedition is being organized in the Southern States to aid Arabi Pasha. The expedition will start for Egypt in a few days.——The Denver & Rio Grande Road has completed its Utah extension as far as Cimmarron, 330 miles.——Ex-Sec. Blaine has offered his new house in Washington for sale.——The compendium of the census of 1880 will be published in about two months.——Little Brown Jug attempted to beat his record of 2:11¼ at Rochester, but failed, making his mile in 2:18.——The hostilities between Chili and Peru still are waged with relentless fury in certain places, the Peruvian people being maddened by the excesses of Chilian troops in the interior.——During the month of July gold in the United States Treasury decreased $3,314,799 and silver increased $1,687,083.——Dr. F. J. Quinlan, for the past few years under physician at Standing Rock Agency, says the Indians are rapidly advancing in the ways of civilization, and those recently hostile to the whites now take to farming with avidity.——Cadet Whittaker has gone to his South Carolina home, having given up lecturing and decided on hard work.——The Secretary of State of Michigan has crop returns from 696 townships in the State, from which he estimates the crop of wheat this year at 32,000,000 bushels, which is an average yield of 18¼ bushels to the acre.

THE New York *Herald* correspondent says that in Paris where ISMAIL PASHA, ex-Khedive of Egypt, had recently arrived from Vichy, it is thought there is some understanding between him and ARABI PASHA, and that his visit had something to do with political matters.

TEXAS expects to have in the near future a school fund of $350,000,000 from the sale of her school lands. The people of the Lone Star State ought to be well educated.

THE prospects for the American apple trade in England were never better, owing to the whole or partial failure of the crop upon the continent.

Correspondence.

NEW YORK LETTER.

New York Becoming Virtuous—She Has a Live District Attorney—Raid on the Lottery Business—He Will Not Trust the Police—Hotel Keepers Dead—Organization of Charities—Political Notes—Women in Arms—Emmigration—Here and There.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1882.

New York is having a severe attack of virtue. The first development was in a movement to prevent the fisticuff show between Tug Wilson and another blackguard. Our cautious Mayor was in doubt as to his power to prevent the exhibition; he was warned that if he did stop it the Democratic party would suffer, and as for himself he should never again be elected to any place. So he dodged behind the Corporation Counsel and asked for legal advice. After a fearful incubation Mr. Whitney hatched out the opinion that such a fight would be illegal, and therefore might be prevented. This disheartened the sports, although they blustered loudly; but when the Superintendent of Police told them that if they undertook their little game he should have a hand in they wilted, and I believe have given up the affair altogether. But this is not certain. They may do their little business yet in some backyard or quiet room, and the police know nothing of it until they read the accounts in the morning papers.

RAID ON LOTTERY MEN.

A more important step against crime has just been taken by District Attorney McKeon. Mr. Tom McKeon is not only a Democrat but an honest man. As a partisan he is unruly, don't like to go in harness, and is forever kicking over the traces. As a public officer he means to do his duty as far as he can. Some time ago he struck a quiet but effective blow at the flagrant vice of assignation houses, which in some parts of the City occupy entire blocks. He did not resort to the old folly of arresting the inmates, keeping them in prison over night, taking what money they had and letting them go back to their houses. But he sent notice to the owners of houses so occupied warning them to reform the places, or they must take the consequences. The result is almost astonishing. In the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards there must have been 100 houses vacated by immoral tenants within less than a month. It is not pleasant to know, as men acquainted with property titles do, that many houses so occupied are owned by men and women who stand away up in society, and whose attendance at church is quite as regular as their collection of rents from gambling and assignation houses. Of course these collections are made by their lawyers or agents, and so they are not directly concerned in the transaction. But are they less to blame?

The lottery raid was a surprise to everybody. Mr. McKeon knew too much to trust the regular police, and so he employed Pinkerton's men. They were at work for weeks, and at last made a dash on the headquarters of the business in the Bowery and gobbled the chief men. They say this stroke has for a time completely paralyzed not only lottery, but policy dealers; that there are no drawings on which to base chances, and that the poor wretches who were hanging around the lottery shops are in despair. If McKeon can utterly smash this business he can have anything within the power of New York to give.

MORE HOTEL KEEPERS GONE.

The telegraph will have informed you of the death of Charles R. Stetson (the younger) and Samuel Hawk. Stetson's career in the Astor House was a continuous triumph, and every patron seemed to become his personal friend. Samuel Hawk jr., became associated with his father in the hotel business in Massillon, Ohio, and afterward he came to this City. When a young man he took charge of the old Manhattan Hotel in Murray street. He afterward removed to Chicago, opening the Richmond House. He retired from the management of this house a bankrupt and came to New York in 1863, when, with Mr. Spotts, he opened the St. Nicholas Hotel. In 1873 Mr. Spotts retired from the firm, and the business was carried on by Samuel Hawk, Uriah Welsh, present proprietor of the St. Nicholas, George Haslie, and Charles H. King, now of the Aberdeen Hotel. In 1878 he withdrew from the management of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and, in conjunction with Gardner Wetherbee, opened the Windsor Hotel. He was able to attend to business up to within three months of his death, which is supposed to have been hastened by grief over the death of his wife in 1877.

PROPERLY ORGANIZED CHARITY.

We have at last a supervising charity organization which will be ready to commence operations in September. The regular charities of the City are neither few, idle, misdirected nor useless, and there are a goodly number of rich men here who hold wealth in part as a trust and do take personal trouble for pity's sake; still these societies serve as excuses for many who give blindly and they do not themselves possess the minute knowledge of their field required. Here comes in the idea of applying the business methods which are used everywhere else. It proposes "the substitution of friendly visiting for blind almsgiving." The City having been districted, each district having its branch organization and committee and its paid Superintendent, a volunteer corps of visitors is recruited, each one of whom, with only four or five families or cases to look after will make such cases a special study, following them up by periodical visits year after year, until the persons relieved are helped into self-help and self-support. But this is by no means all. Beneficiaries are to be individualized and recorded, so that the "rounder" and the preying frauds who take aid from all the sources they can find simultaneously will be headed off; information will be exchanged between branches and all societies—none of which, by the way, this scheme proposes to supersede or interfere with. The analogy is so close that this may be called a clearings sytem for charities. There is such an organization in Philadelphia, and it has worked well.

That City has also been comparatively freed from street-begging, a clear saving of $50,000 to $75,000 in out-door municipal relief has been secured, and the saving otherwise is estimated at one-quarter to one-half million a year. The Boston society has wrought a similar work. In Buffalo more than 1,000 paupers have been reclaimed, and public out-door relief has been reduced from $123,000 in 1877 to $48,000 in 1881.

POLITICAL.

The President is here, and we make no fuss about it. He goes to his quiet home in Lexington avenue for a week's rest. In the meantime as our Republican District associations holds their regular monthly meetings, they vigorously denounce the River and Harbor steal and applaud the veto.

WOMEN AROUSED.

The determination to appoint no women among the 800 new clerks in the Pension Bureau has stirred the female element to its depths, and thousands of protests have been sent to the Department. Perhaps the son of his father, Secretary Lincoln, who is held responsible for this decision, has forgotten the vigorous lines of an old English dramatist:

> "Heaven has no scourge like love to hatred turned,
> Nor Hell a fury like a woman scorned."

THE HUMAN TIDE.

There is a considerable falling off in arrivals from the old world, but still the current is strong. The City seems to be full of brown and dirty Italians and Russians. For the year ending June 30 the immigration proper to the whole country was 789,003, and the total of foreign arrivals 816,027. This was 119,572 more than the immigration of the previous year, till then the largest in our history. In this aggregate Germany stood first, sending us a quarter of a million of her people. No other country sent a hundred thousand, a fact which shows how the German element is pervading our population. The figures for the foremost half dozen nations are: Germany, 249,505; Canada, 98,308; England, 85,175; Ireland, 76,432; Sweden, 49,760; China, 39,579. The figures for the chief ports were: New York, 502,171; Huron, 1,424; Boston, 58,188; Baltimore, 41,739; Philadelphia, 36,384; San Francisco, 32,068.

HERE AND THERE.

If every man who makes a will (and every man should do so) would take the following for a model, contested wills would be little heard of: "I, Robert W. Andrews, make this, my last will and testament. I give to my wife, Louisa S. Andrews, every property of which I may die seized or possessed, and I make my wife my sole executrix."

It is a new and good notion of advertisers to print a map of Egypt on the backs of their business cards.

A boy of 14 is under arrest for forgery. That may be called beginning early.

McMasters, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, says (who knows) that we are not to have a new Cardinal in the United States.

The freight-handlers' strike is over. The Superintendent of the Erie says he will keep the new men, and those who struck will have no chance to be taken back.

A new dodge in roguery. Three men come to a store which has a show-window, call out the proprietor and ask him to hold one end of a tape while they measure the window, which, they say, projects further into the street than the law allows. While he holds the tape the other rascals rifle the money-drawer and skip out.

There may be some good even in tramps, three of whom the other day took care of a wounded brakeman found near the New Haven Railroad track. Whether it was due to instinct or early education, they seem to have had a true appreciation of their duty to their neighbor when he is in distress, however much they may steal from him when he is well. ZENO.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Closing of the Session—The Work Done and Undone—Star Route Cases—Speaker Keifer—North Carolina.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1882.

Congress adjourned on Tuesday in a very demoralized condition, and because there was nothing else to do. Throughout the whole session very great embarrassment was experienced from members running away from their duty, and for several days prior to the adjournment the House was actually without a quorum, and could do no business if any member chose to interpose objections. At the final closing up about 100 members out of 293 were present. In consequence of these bad habits two of the contested election cases, which had been reported on and were ready for action, had to be laid over to the next session. But the greatest failure was the failure to reduce the taxes. The internal revenue, in these flush times continues to increase and the importations are very heavy, so that the surplus revenue is 80 or 90 millions, while some of the taxes are not only needless but cumbersome and inconvenient. The bill which passed the House cut down the revenue between 30 and 40 millions, but the Democrats who have been the most clamorous for a reduction as soon as the bill got before the Senate took good care that it should not became a law. They sneered at it because the amount was so pitiful; they declared that it was a reduction in the interest of the banks and of capital, and they finally refused to vote on it, claiming that it would be better to keep it in the Senate where they could control it than to allow it to go back to the House.

In other respects the session shows to good advantage. It has been rather remarkable for its industry and the important measures which have commanded its attention. The readers of the BLADE need only run their eyes along the list of acts to see that much has been accomplished. A reapportionment of Congressmen under the new census, was made early in the session and the next House will consist of 325 members—an increase of 32. An act was also passed early in the session to reorganize the Utah Government and wrest it from the rule of the Polygamists. The Chinese question was wrestled with and taken out of politics. The tariff, which has met with no efficient legislation from either party since the war was committed to the care of a commission for thorough examination and with a view to future readjustment by Congress. A Joint Committee was raised to inquire into the declension of our shipping and suggest the needful remedies. Provision has been made for the continuance of our banking system. A three per cent. funding bill has been passed and gone into operation. The Naval Appropriation bill reorganizes the Navy, disposes of many old abuses, and provides for the building and equipment of new ships. A system for the compulsory retirement of army officers has been adopted. Also bills have been passed for the protection of emigrants, to prevent the landing of foreign paupers and convicts; to promote the efficiency of the life saving service; to promote education and civilization among the Indians; asserting the right of the Government to eminent domain in Indian Territory; correcting an important error in the tariff on knit goods; and a great variety of other matters equally needing action. A number of very important measures have also been adopted bearing on the interests of this District. The chief of these is the appropriation in the River and Harbor bill for beginning work on the River Flats, and another appropriation still larger for increasing the supply of Potomac water. The work done by the Committee on Elections must also go largely to the credit side of this Congress. The full committee held 39 meetings and the sub-Committee 82 meetings. The evidence requiring examination covered 12,000 pages and the briefs 330 pages. It was not the fault of the committee that a majority of the members could not be kept in their seats long enough to act on all their reports. It may be mentioned also, as an evidence of the industry of the members, that in the House alone, 1,811 written reports were made by the various commit- [illegible]

Still, it must be conceded that there was a want of promptness or organization in some quarters which hindered business and prolonged the session. Some of the appropriation bills, which the House claims to originate, and which are for the expenses of this current year, beginning with July, were not sent to the Senate till some weeks after the current year had begun and special acts had to be passed to enable the Government to go on. It must also be said that the work done bears only a small proportion to the work undertaken. In the House, the bills and joint resolutions introduced numbered over 7,000 and in the Senate over 2,000. A great many bills matured and passed in one House failed of consideration in the other. Among them was the bill appropriating $300,000 to build an addition to the White House. A failure which will not generally be regretted.

In the last hours of the session the report of the Senate committee on the improper use of money by distillers in influencing legislation was made, exonerating the whisky people from the corruptions suspected and charged.

The Star Route cases are drawing to a close, and the Court is now hearing the arguments of the Government counsel. The defense is so weak that some of the papers call it a collapse. What seems to have frightened Brady's lawyers was the testimony that was drawn out of their own witnesses. For instance, Mr. Buell, an old newspaper correspondent and the editor of one of our slashing papers, had been putting in some "big licks" for the conspirators. He had laid it on the Government thick and heavy, and had not even spared the Court. It was, therefore, a little awkward when he was made to confess that he was a paid tool of the culprits on trial, and that Brady owned his paper.

Speaker Keifer has not been so fortunate as some of his predecessors in gaining the approbation of both sides of the House, and when the session was wound up no one appeared to offer the usual resolution of confidence. But if such a resolution had been presented it would have been passed, although it might have met with some opposition. Some of the Democrats do not hesitate to say that they would have voted for it with pleasure; that the speaker is a good fellow and they like him, but that he was in difficult circumstances and had to do the best that he could.

The election in Alabama and Kentucky do not show very well for the Coalitionists; but very little was expected of those States, and they are not to be regarded as foreshadowing the result in such States as Tennessee and North Carolina. You may notice that in the latter State J. M. Leach, who was a Democratic member of Congress five or six years ago, has published a letter in which he declares himself opposed to the old Bourbon element of the Democratic party. His reasons are similar to those given by Mahone in Virginia. As Hancock only had a plurality of a little over 8,000 in North Carolina, the coalition offers strong inducements for such men as Leach, who are out of position, to take sides with the rebels. BUCKEYE.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Cities in the Kanawha Valley.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., Aug. 4.

I find that there are not a few subscribers of the BLADE in this region, and I am treeted on every side by persons of every shade of political or religious opinion with words bordering on enthusiasm whenever the BLADE is mentioned. They like it because of its principles, which it has inculcated, and because it has stood by those principles through thick and thin. "The BLADE is the best family newspaper in the world," is the united testimony of its West Virginia subscribers.

The other day while near Glenwood, in this County, we had the pleasure of conversing for an hour or so with one of the oldest ladies on the continent, Mrs. Elivabeth Cremens, who was born December 25, 1774, or more than 18 months before the Declaration of Independence. We found her at home alone sitting in the yard, winding yarn into balls. She has had 10 children, only four of whom are still living. Two sons live in Illinois; another, aged 78 years, we met driving cattle on foot to his home from Glenwood, a distance of three or four miles.

A daughter, a maiden lady of 66 years, lives with her, as do also two little girls about eight and 10 years old respectively, whom she adopted several years ago.

This shows the kindly nature of the old lady, who, though more than a hundred years old, yet took to her heart two infants, and with her own hands helped to earn their daily bread. She has many rich memories of the past, but of late her mind has began to darken. She moved to Mason County with her parents a hundred years ago. Her grandfather, Louis Tackett, built the old fort at the mouth of Coal Creek. It was near there that he was captured by the Indians and tied to a pine tree. While preparations for his torture were being made a company of whites appeared and rescued him from his horrible doom. "Tackett's pine tree" is now one of the points of interest to the tourist in Virginia. Every Town has its history, but of all Towns, Point Pleasant is not ashamed to place her early history beside that of any other.

Here was fought on October 10, 1774, what has been rightly called the first battle of the Revolution. Here it was that the English Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, played his treacherous part by keeping his troops away and collecting all the Indian forces at that point. Here Col. Chas. Lewis fell, his martyred blood invoking the aid of heaven to assist in driving the English tyrants from the shores of liberty.

We visited his grave and found it sadly neglected. The lot where he is buried is 40 feet square. Eight years ago a movement was started to erect a monument to his memory, but the plan seems to have failed for the present.

Near here are also buried the remains of Chief Cornstalk and his son Ellinipsico, who were murdered in cold blood some time after the battle by some whites. The deed was a most dastard one, and with his latest breath he said his dying curse would rest upon the Town for a hundred years; and sure enough, decade after decade rolled by, till the hundred years had gone. The Town became a burden to itself and became as lifeless as the ashes of the murdered Chief. To the superstitious this was but the result of the curse resting upon the Town. But the hundred years are gone now, and to-day there are no Towns in the Old Dominion whose future appears brighter. Railroad after railroad is extending its arms toward this place, and though none are yet here, it will be many months before at least seven will make the town its river terminus.

The coal mines of West Virginia which are just now being opened up, are said to be the richest in the United States, and the coal will all be taken by rail or by boat down the Kanawha River to Point Pleasant, and so we think the Town has a splendid future before it.

The Ohio Central railroad bridge across the Ohio River is being built at this point, the large stone piers on either side of the river being completed.

We find a good many life-long Democrats here who are tired of Bourbonism.

The farmers complain of too heavy taxes with too little improvements, and they are ready to vote with any party for any good and honest man.

Judge Loomis, the Republican candidate for Congress from this District, will receive many votes from these Democrats. H. A. N. R.

Florida.

To the Editor of the Blade

From a letter in the issue of your paper of Oct. 6, 1881, entitled "Florida Lands" to the present date, I have been overwhelmed with letters, letters from all parts of the country and all classes of people, and as Autumn is approaching the Northerner in quest of a more congenial climate, in view of the "cold, chilly blasts" bestirs himself and looks for said climate. These letters are on the increase, and through the BLADE I wish to say to the many who contemplate coming here, that those who have come and are settled are highly pleased, finding, all things considered, better than they anticipated.

This influx or "boom" has left in this vicinity but few homesteads, yet a number of good, desirable improvements which can be purchased at from two hundred ($200) to three thousand ($3,000) dollars are offered. The Tampa & Jacksonville Railroad will doubtless be finished within a year and the Oklawaha River Steamboat Improvement Co. enterprise will develop this section and and the adjacent country beyond the imagination of the natives. Already, where we hauled lumber a year ago from 10 to 15 miles, now we go three. Here is a good opening for a supply store for a business man with a small capital. Also for a hotel, particularly for sportsmen.

Our lakes are full of the finny tribe, while the 20 miles of unbroken scrub between here and the St. John's River abound in deer, bear and wild-cats. As a health resort it has no superior in the United States. Our Summer, thus far, has been delightful. No heat so oppressive as to deter one from working all day. I am now picking cotton, not formerly being used to outdoor work.

In conclusion will say that parties designing to come here will not only find a hearty welcome on the lake, with good accommodations at a very reasonable price, but find those who will interest themselves in their behalf, and assist them in finding a pleasant location. A. M. HIGGINS.

Mors Bluff, Marion Co., Fla.

Wants to Move.

To the Editor of the Blade.

Years ago myself and others came to this "Land of Kansas," and by the way the western part of it is a beautiful country. Our mistake was in coming so far west in the State. We realize now after three years trying that there is such a thing as too far west in Kansas for successful farming. The one great trouble is a lack of sufficient rainfall, and this, I am quite sure, we will not have to a certainty until the short buffalo grass which now cover's old Mother Earth's face gives place to a taller and ranker growth.

Our experience to-day is just such as the Counties of Russell, Ellsworth, etc., to the banks of the Muddy on the east, have each had. Show me a County in Kansas without buffalo grass, and I will guarantee sufficient rainfall for all purposes. But life is too short to wait while these changes come, and, not having sufficient means to go into the stock business, myself and others are on the lookout for a land somewhat different from this. I think northern settlements in Northern Arkansas or Southwestern Missouri would suit us. We want a country with more running streams, where wheat, corn, vegetables and fruit can be grown with less uncertainty than here. And now, Mr. Editor, will you kindly ask your subscribers who live in the sections named to write up that country through your paper or write me in person. No land agents need apply. Please give full particulars as to country, price of land, kind of timber, prospects as to railroads, churches, schools, etc. The less Bourbon whisky and Democracy to the square acre the better it will suit a Republican.

JAMES A. PARROT.

Rush Center, Kans.

YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL.

A Canada Boy of Fourteen Forging Letters and Checks in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—About a month ago Douglas Oliver, 14 years of age, ran away from his home in Toronto. On his arrival here he assumed the name of Chas. Newcombe, wrote several letters of recommendation for himself and signed them with the names of prominent Toronto merchants. He obtained lodgings in the restaurant of Charles R. Meyer, No. 169 Greene street. He asserted that his father was the cashier of a bank at Kingston, Ontario, and Mr. Meyer placed implicit confidence in his representations. One of the boy's forged letters procured him a situation as messenger boy at $3 50 a week with Matthews & Co., of No. 92 Church street. By some unexplained means he possessed himself of blank checks on the Merchants' National Bank and the Importers' and Traders' Bank. On the former bank he drew checks for $20 and $5, signing them "S. W. Johnson," in favor of C. Newcombe, and on the latter he drew one for $15 and signed it "George Newcombe," in favor of C. Newcombe. Meyer cashed the checks and deposited them. When he found that they were worthless he had the boy arrested. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Oliver was held for trial in default of $300 bail. The boy's father is George Oliver, a bookkeeper, living at No. 166 St. Patrick street, Toronto. Douglas was employed there as an errand boy in a mercantile house. He arrived here with $5 in his pocket, and claimed that he left home because his father treated him harshly. He writes a fine hand, and will prove a dangerous criminal if his career is not cut short.

Fatal Effects of a Quack Nostrum.

ERIE, PA., Aug. 11.—An old gentleman named Alexander Teel died early this morning, and Dr. French, together with members of Teel's family, lay his death to a dose of medicine he took from a traveling "physician," one "Dr." Kimball. After taking a dose of Kimball's preparation, he was suddenly taken sick and kept constantly growing worse until death ensued. Others have been made sick by the same medicine, but no other serious results are reported.

A Fatal Quarrel Over Cards.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 11.—In Stewart County, James Cameron and Walter Hill quarreled over a game of cards. Cameron shot Hill in the breast and fled. Hill pursued him to a swamp, stabbed him to the heart, and they fell dead together.

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. *Being entirely vegetable* no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

A HARMONIOUS JUBILEE.

Zurich Thrilled by a Wonderful Turnfest.

A Festival Presided Over by Abbe Liszt,

And Attended by Great Musicians from All Over Europe.

Special Correspondence of the Blade.

ZURICH, July 19, 1882.

For the past two months the good people of Zurich have been anxiously awaiting the event which terminated so successfully last night—the 19th annual "Tonkunstler-Versammlung" of the German Musical Association. This society was formed in 1858, mainly through the instrumentality of the great composer, Liszt, who, ever since that time, has been the leading spirit in the enterprise. The first meeting was held in Pipzig in 1859, and was a grand success. Since that time 17 gatherings have been had—at Weimar (the home of Listz), Carlshiue, Meinnigen, Hannover, Baden-Baden, and other places. The society has grown and developed, until now it has members in every part of the continent.

Nearly three months ago the mixed chorus of Zurich, and the Maennerchor, composing between 400 and 500 voices, began preparing the chorus for the Fest, under the able direction of Kapplemeister Hegar, one of the most conscientious directors in all this city of thorough musician. Herr Hegar is the director of the Zurich Conservatory of Music, and is a thorough musician. During all this long time the chorus worked indefatigably, and the result of their labors was most successfully shown during the past four days.

As is the usual custom here, when anything of importance is to occur, the exercises began on Sunday. On the Friday previous the venerable Franz Liszt, the greatest living master, arrived from Weimar, and was met at the depot by a large crowd of admirers, pupils and friends. The soloists and members of the society had been coming for a week previous, and Sunday afternoon everything was in readiness for the evening of the Grand Fest, the Fest that had attracted celebrated musicians from all over the continent, from Munich, from Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Dresden, Leipsig, everywhere.

At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the rain came down in torrents, and it was a cold, disagreeable rain that went through and through a person. But when, punctually at the minute, Herr Director Hegar rapped the chorus to order, there was not a vacant seat in the great Tonhalle, where the Fest was held. Despite the weather it was a most brilliant audience. At one end of the great room was the chorus and orchestra, bank upon bank, nearly to the roof, the whole having for a background the grand organ, the largest and finest in Switzerland. The body of the hall was densely packed, the ladies in almost every instance appearing in full dress costume. It was a brilliant sight. In the center of the whole aisle sat Liszt, his massive head and long, white hair making him conspicuous from every part of the house. He was surrounded by a bevy of musical celebrities, among whom were the beautiful Frau Sophie Mentor, from Munich, one of the most brilliant pianists of the day; Camille St. Saens, of Paris, the well known French composer and author; Eugene Ysaye, a rare violinist, Fraulein Scharnack, from Liszt's home, and a number of others. This group attracted a great deal of attention during the afternoon, although of course the venerable Abbe was the central figure.

OPENING THE CONCERT.

The concert opened with Liszt's oratorio, "The Legend of Saint Elizabeth," one of the master's best works, and one that bears the impress of his genius in every passage. The orchestra, numbering 78 soloists, was composed of the Zurich Tonhalle orchestra, together with members of the Stuttgart and Karlsruhe orchestras. It was as fine a body of musicians as can be imagined, and the way in which they played the difficult music of the oratorio brought forth the warmest praises from Liszt, who personally congratulated Herr Hegar for the success they achieved. The chorus numbered nearly 500 picked voices, who, as before stated, have been working very hard for the past three months. The soloists were well known singers from Stuttgart, Weimar, Karlshrhe and Zurich. Every one of them was an artist. The great beauty of this fine composition is in the choruses and the solos of Elizabeth, although through all the work there is a grandeur of thought that is simply wonderful. At the end of each part the vast audience gave way to the wildest enthusiasm, and at the end would not be appeased until the composer arose in his seat and acknowledged the applause that greeted the perfect rendering of his great work. The Abbe left his seat, and amid the plaudits of the entire audience ascended the stage and complimented Director Hegar, and those he directed. So ended the first of the series of great concerts.

The concert afforded an opportunity of seeing another phase of life on this side of the water, that is entirely different from anything we have in America. Between the first and second parts of the oratorio was a pause of nearly half an hour. As soon as the applause greeting the last chorus had partially subsided, the doors leading into the spacious "Palmen Garten," next the Tonhalle were thrown open the audience flocked from the warm concert room to the cool garden, and in an instant every table had its group of ladies and gentlemen, sipping cold Munchner beer, or light wines. After two hours in the uncomfortably warm hall it was a positive relief to get into the cool pavilion, beautiful with its myriad of lights twinkling through the profusion of stately palms, from which the place takes its name.

ABBE LISZT'S RECEPTION.

At the conclusion of the concert the pavilion was again filled, but this time the purpose was of a different nature. A long table was spread in the center of the place, and in a short time Herr Liszt, accompanied by a number of friends, took places there and received their friends. The white haired old gentleman was kept busy for two or three hours shaking hands with old friends, or chatting pleasantly with new ones. In appearance he is a remarkable looking man. He is tall and well built, although his 71 years of work have given him a slight stoop; but his head and face, they show but little the ravages of Old Time, with the exception of his hair, which is snow white, and reaches nearly to his shoulders. His face in repose is very strong, the ideal face of a genius. A firm mouth, straight nose and heavy eyebrows shading a pair of small eyes, give him the appearance of a great student and a deep thinker. But when he talks his face lights up like a flash, the mouth loses its straight hard lines and becomes as soft and pleasant as a woman's, his eyes, wonderfully expressive, convey almost as much of his meaning as do his words. It is a treat to simply see him talk. His coat was long black one, buttoning up close to the chin. The sleeves being small and closing tight at the wrists, gave one a good view of his small, well-shaped hands, the hands that were the wonder of the whole musical world, when Liszt was younger and could play as no other pianist could ever hope to. It is said that his playing was simply marvelous, that he could play music that no one else would attempt, and his great strength was in his wonderful hands.

His manner is very pleasing, courteous and affable in every respect. He is very fond of company, and is constantly surrounded by some of his favorite pupils, who are always men and women of talent. He enjoys a good story, and can tell them in almost any language. As he sat there in the Palmen Garten, smoking a fragrant Havana and sipping his beer, there was a constant fusilade of wit between him, St. Saens, Frau Menter, and the others in the party.

THE SECOND CONCERT.

The second concert, Monday evening, saw even a larger audience than on Sunday afternoon, although the rain-storm that prevailed at the time was something frightful. The first number on the program was a selection from Wagner's "Meistersaenger Von Nuernberg," by the full orchestra. It is full of the peculiar passages that are found in all of Wagner's works, and was received with great enthusiasm. Perhaps a part of this was done in compliment to Liszt, who was the first of the great musicians to recognize in Wagner a great musical genius. When all the critics and musical people were ridiculing the author of "The Ring of the Nieblungen," and trying their utmost to crush down the so-called new school of music with their sneers and ill-concealed contempt, Liszt bravely defended him, and has been his warm admirer and closest friend ever since. At that time the Abbe was director of an orchestra in Weimar, and in spite of all adverse criticism, he played Wagner's music all the time. "Why," said he, to those who were trying to convince him that in taking up this new school he was injuring his own name, "Wagner's music will live and be famous long after your names and mine have been entirely forgotten." Since that time there has been a great change in opinion, and now Wagner takes the high place among the masters that he deserves. Since Wagner married a daughter of Liszt, after divorcing his first wife to do so, of course the ties between the two composers are closer than ever.

The feature of the evening was the mass in B minor, by Albert Kecker, of Berlin, arranged for solo quartet, double-chorus and orchestra. It was a glorious production and was admirably rendered. The Kyrie had some remarkable effects, produced by the solos and chorus. The Credo was full of fine choruses and quartete, and the Sanctus and Agnus Dei were master-pieces in sacred composition.

The first part of the concert was quite long, and when the last number had been sufficiently applauded, the doors of the Palmen Garten were thrown open and then ensued a scene that is only equaled in the Hofbrauhaus in Munich. The crowd was so great, and so thirsty, that the large corps of kelners could not serve the beer fast enough. The crowd of ladies and gentlemen, the most of them in full evening dress, surged here and there, vainly attempting to obtain a glass of something to refresh themselvess. At length every one turned kellner and brought beer for his companion and himself. It was rather an amusing sight to see a gentleman, with an elegantly dressed lady on his arm, carrying two foaming glasses of beer to some table where they could escape the crowd and quitely enjoy the refreshing beverage. But it was the only thing to do. No kellner, no beer; and so trifling a thing as serving it himself is not going to prevent your German friend from his favorite draught.

THE THIRD CONCERT.

The third concert was devoted entirely to the organ, the exercises occurring in the Gross Munster, a church built during the reign of Charlemagne. Its high double spires are almost the most prominent features in the general view of Zurich. At this concert the famous St. Saens, organist of the Madelaine, Paris, was to make his first appearance here, so of course there was a great rush. The concert commenced at half-past ten in the forenoon. At half-past eight not a seat could be obtained for love or money. The program embraced selections from Bach, Beethoven, Cornelius, Felix Draeseke, Steele, Liszt, Carl V. Radecky and Hegar, the latter the Zurich musical director. The last number on was a fugue, by Liszt, played by St. Saens, and it was a masterpiece. There are organists and organists, but St. Saens stands at the head of them all. There is a power, a grandeur in his playing that seems an inspiration. Liszt himself said that he never had heard the composition played before.

The only drawback to this concert was its inordinate length. To sit in a close, crowded church from half past ten till half-past one listening to organ playing, is rather a tax upon even the most devoted admirers of this grand instrument.

So far the concerts had required the use of the grand orchestra and chorus. The fourth concert, Tuesday evening, was devoted to chamber music, the program embracing vocal and instrumental solos, duets and quartets, and it was one of the most enjoyable evenings of the entire series.

END OF THE WEEK.

It was the original intention to have an Italian night with a general illumination, fireworks, etc., Sunday evening, but the heavy rainstorm compelled a postponement till Tuesday evening. Up to the beginning of the concert it looked very much as though there would have to be another delay, but at just before the close, the clouds that had been so unfavorable ever since Sunday, broke away and Zurich was bathed in beautiful moonlight. The principal houses in the City were brilliantly lighted from top to bottom, and the entire vicinity of the Ton Halle was one blaze of colored, calcium and electric lights. In the open space in front of the Palmen Garten a series of elaborate designs in fireworks were displayed, several very fine pieces being in compliment to the distinguished author and composer who founded the socity.

The fifth was another chamber concert, and on Wednesday evening the week of music closed with the best concert of the entire series. The first number was a composition for the grand orchestra by Ludwig Deppe, of Berlin, directed by the composer. Then came Eugene Ysaye, in a violin solo, with orchestral accompaniment, by Wieniawsky. A great deal had been expected of Herr Ysaye, and the expectations were more than fulfilled. He has a remarkably delicate touch, and his method is wellnigh perfect. Of course the effect of his remarkable playing was greatly hightened by the exquisite accompaniment of the orchestra. The many fine violinists that have been heard in Toledo would have been far more fully enjoyed if they could have had the advantage of a large, well-trained orchestra with them.

The second part was a thorough treat, opening with St. Saens in a piano solo by Liszt. Good as St. Saens is at the organ, he is equally good at the piano, his execution being remarkable for its delicacy and its power. His runs and trills are something wonderful. After a solo by Fraulein Schernack, of Weimar, and an orchestral overture by Nicode, of Dresden, directed by the composer, came a piano solo by Frau Sophie Menter, of Munich, a favorite pupil of Liszt. At the conclusion of her artistic performance the beautiful pianiste was recalled time and again, and finally played a little melody composed by her teacher. This caused another burst of applause, that was only redoubled when the bowed form of Liszt was seen ascending the platform to congratulate his favorite. Then in response to the most vehement demands, the old composer sat down to the piano and played a little sonata. Enthusiastic! It seemed for a while that the hall would surely come tumbling down on our heads, so great was the manifestation of delight at this unexpected treat. It was an event that will never be forgotten by a person in all vast audience.

So closed the nineteenth Tonkunstler-Versammlung, which was a most complete success, despite the unfavorable weather. It was not an ordinary music festival, as will be seen by the list of names of composers and performers who took part. It was a gathering from all over the land of art of artists of genius, and an event the like of which this good old town of Zurich will probably never see again. R. L.

A BEAR STORY.

The Adventures of Two Hunters in the Adirondacks.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 11.—A gentleman just arrived from Cranerry Lake, in the northern part of St. Lawrence County, and well up in the Adirondacks, reports that on Friday last Attorney General Russell and Charles C. Caldwell, of Canton, had a serious conflict with a black bear. The report was also corroborated by letters from the woods. Mr. Russell was fishing from a boat near the shore of Cranberry Lake, and Caldwell was in the woods near by. A cub bear made its appearance some 30 or 40 rods distant. Mr. Russell, who is a crack shot, drew his repeating rifle and fired. The cub was wounded and set up a piteous crying. A moment later a second cub appeared, and this one Mr. Russell shot dead. About this time Mr. Caldwell, who was unarmed, came rushing down through the brush, the old bear in savage pursuit. Mr. Russell got a snap shot as the bear followed Caldwell, a little to one side, and struck the fore shoulder. Caldwell jumped into the boat and in his excitement upset it. Both men were thrown into the water over their heads. Mr. Russell saved his rifle and swam to where he could touch bottom. Here, after some difficulty, he finally succeeded in obtaining a fourth shot at bruin, who stood upon the bank showing her teeth and growling. This being at short range it laid her bearship low. Messrs. Russell and Caldwell then waded ashore, having received no other injury than the complete wetting.

—"GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY" (trade mark registered) is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive, night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chests.

Dr. Tyng to Have an Itemized Bill.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—In E. L. Owens suit against Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., to recover a balance of $5,055, alleged to be due upon the close of certain joint speculations in stock, Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, granted the defendant's application that the plaintive make his bill of particulars more detailed and definite. Judge Donohue says: "In this case I think the plaintiff has honestly intended to give particulars, and I think his bill of particulars may be understood; but it is too general, and should state when the note was made, and when it was paid for defendant. The same is true of the cash advanced. Defendant may know all about it, but he is entitled to dates as to when it was paid. The same is true of the bonds, etc. The Court can understand that the plaintiff claims that defendant is indebted to plaintiff for amount paid to the broker on defendant's account on stock transactions, but the bill of particulars does not say it, and in these respects it should be made more definite."

$112,400 in Prizes

And tickets only $2 each. Aug. 31st will be the day when the Commonwealth Distribution Co. will have the grand 47th drawing. Every person in the land should have at least one ticket. Have you sent your order yet? Don't delay. It may be your turn for a fortune. Try. Send for tickets to R. M. Boardman, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

DORSEY TO GARFIELD.

The Star Route Gang in the Letter-Publishing Business—Dorsey's Advice to Gen. Garfield.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Sunday Gazette, in an article attacking the prosecution in pending star route cases, and more particularly ex-Attorney General MacVeagh and ex-Postmaster General James, publishes a letter over the signature of ex-Sen. S. W. Dorsey to Pres. Garfield, in which it professes to find the animus of the star route prosecution.

The editor of the Gazette, Richard J. Hinton, was in charge of the compilation of documents for distribution through the Republican National Campaign Committee in 1880, under the supervision of Sen. Dorsey. In his article he says he has in his possession a large number of letters from various sources, one of which he selects for publication. The following is the letter:

241 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,
February 7, 1881.

MY DEAR GENERAL—Col. George Bliss called on me recently and introduced a Mr. Knox, who said he was a classmate of yours at Williams College, and further stated that he was about leaving for Mentor to visit you, at your request, to discuss the question of a proper person to place in your Cabinet from New York. It cannot be possible that you would call upon George Bliss, much less upon Knox, to give advice respecting so important a question to you and to the people of this State. Both these gentlemen may be honest, true and respectable—so far as I know they are—but Bliss and Knox do not represent the people, or leaders of the people, of New York, no more than I represent the King of Siam. All such advice as this is pretentious idiocy, and if you are occupying your time in listening to men like these, I wish to express, in a most emphatic way, that you and your Administration will prove a lamentable failure. You should take the bit in your teeth and decide for yourself who you want in your Cabinet. What do you want with the advice of men, every one of whom has an ax to grind or a scheme to push? If you want advice in New York, why don't you send for Conkling or Arthur, the two men who elected you with the aid of Grant? Why don't you consult with somebody who has a status, a name and a following in New York? Now, I tell you, and I tell you without a grain of selfishness, that you cannot afford to have any friction arise between yourself and Conkling and General Arthur. Whenever you determine to assail these men you drive the last nail in your political coffin. You can't ignore them to make peace with Curtis, Wayne MacVeagh and others of that class. You can't disband an army to get recruits. We now have a great, well organized, active and aggressive army. If you want to muster out that army in order to pick up the sneaks, bummers and deserters in the rear, go ahead, and I predict you will land in a surrendered camp. I am tired of this blundering talk about MacVeagh to go in the Cabinet from Pennsylvania, and the James from New York. Such detestable rot should be smoked out at once, and you ought to do it in some public way. As I have repeatedly urged upon you, there is but one appointment you ought to make from New York, and that is Chief Judge Folger to be Secretary of the Treasury. You didn't need any of Bliss or Knox to ascertain or prove his character, capacity and standing in New York. Running for Chief Judge on the same ticket with you he received more than double the majority you did. Now, take my advice about this, and I ask you to do this because you know I have no earthly interest except to see a successful and honorable administration, and my advice is this: When you get ready to select a citizen of New York for your Cabinet, send for Sen. Conkling, Gen. Arthur, Gov. Cornell, J. D. Warren, of Buffalo, ex Gov. Morgan, Thomas C. Platt and men of that class, and get their best judgment. Bliss and Knox—what nonsense! I beg you not to permit Knox to run around this State inquiring for men fittest for the Cabinet, and pretending to represent you. By acts of this kind you injure yourself and cast unpardonable reflection upon men who can and ought to be the best judges, and who represent the Republicans of this State. I don't wish to be put in the position of being obliged to lecture the President elect, and especially in regard to the formation of his Cabinet. You have repeatedly urged me to tell you whenever I should think you were going wrong. I write you when I think you are about to make a mistake, and I have not and shall not mince words in pointing out your errors. You drop all this stuff about Conklin. He don't want to fight you or any one else. He is not prancing around with a chip on his shoulder, challenging all mankind to battle. All that Conkling wants, and all that Gen. Arthur desires, is a fair show and an honest deal. These two men, with their friends, represent the intelligence, the progressive and aggressive elements of New York Republicanism.

They possess that wisdom, force and courage that the people of this country and all countries alaways admire. You know my interest and purposes are solely to see a successful consummation of our great work. I have presented to you some frozen facts, and I sincerely hope you will give them your candid and careful attention.

Your friend,
S. W. DORSEY.

To Gen. James A. Garfield.

EVANSVILLE HORROR.

Man, Wife and Little Boy Murdered—Four Men Arrested on Suspicion.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 13.—A most horrible and brutal murder occurred this morning or during last night in the northwestern part of this City. Alexander Wieber, a German saloon keeper, his wife, and his little son, seven years old, were found murdered in their house—the father and mother in bed and the boy in the adjoining room; evidently killed while attempting to escape—the heads of all three were crushed with a hatchet, and their throats cut and mangled in a most brutal manner. An infant of six months was found, unharmed in its crib, smiling and crowing, unconscious of its bereavement.

The most intense excitement prevails and vigorous efforts are being made to discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the fiendish act. The furniture on the premises was scattered and thrown about promiscuously. Two drawers of a bureau were drawn out, while the middle one was found locked and in it $56 50, and it is not believed the murderer or murderers got anything of value, if that was the object.

George Lenhart, Charles W. Carter, Phillip Vott, and a disreputable young man named Joe Byrd have been arrested on suspicion.

About six years ago a man named Krugg was murdered on the premises by a negress. Leroy Lenhart married his widow and wanted to occupy the premises, but Wieber had a long lease on the house, and Leonard has been heard, it is said, to threaten to kill Wieber if he did not vacate. Carter and Vott were found leaving the City quickly, soon after the murder was discovered, and Byrd was arrested on general principles. Suspicion points most strongly to Lenhart, who stoutly denies his guilt. The Coroner has been investigating the horror, but has not returned a verdict.

The West Point Prize Fighters.

NEWBERG, Aug. 14.—Investigation of the prize fight between Cadets Cook and Plebe Scudder at the military post in West Point, has been concluded by Judge Advocate Woods, and a report submitted to Gen. Howard, commandant, who has sentenced all concerned to be confined within the limits of Camp Garfield, and within the color line during the remainder of the present encampment and for the first month of the next annual encampment. The sentence is imposed upon all participants, as follows: Jackson, the referee; Cook and Scudder, the principals; Carnahan, Cook's second, and Henry, Scudder's second. The sentence is deemed a severe one, inasmuch as those sentenced are deprived of freedom just at the time when they should be having recreation. Scudder is yet in the hospital.

Kellogg Goes Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Sen. Kellogg left here for Louisiana via Chicago, then going at once into the Third District of Louisiana, which his friends report as being "all torn up," where he will straighten things out, and thus nominate himself for Congress on the Republican ticket. To accomplish this, he will have to knock out Dr. Darrall, the present Republican Representative from the Third District. Having secured the nomination, he will probably have no difficulty in getting away with the illustrious Acklin, who has already secured the Democratic nomination.

Children Smothered.

PULLMAN, Ill., Aug. 13.—Pat Mehan, an employe of the Pullman works, went to Chicago Saturday night on business, leaving his two little girls, seven and eight years old, in his house alone. He missed the late train and was obliged to remain in the City all night. On returnsng home this morning he discovered that the children had blown out the gas and were smothered to death.

Use, instead of unwholesome cosmetics, Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which purifies the skin. "Hill's Hair Dye," black or brown, fifty cts.

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DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
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THE APACHES.

Two Hundred Warriors, Armed with Winchester Rifles, Murdering and Robbing Settlers.

TUCSON, Aug. 11.—Prof. H. B. Clifford, of Washington, returned from Ures, Sonora, where he has examined mines for an Eastern syndicate. On the afternoon of the 5th he, with Jos. Walton, of El Paso, were attacked by a band of Apaches, 30 miles southeast of Ures. Walton was seriously wounded in the left shoulder. Clifford received a wound on the right side. Clifford saved Walton from falling into the hands of the Apaches by holding him on his horse till out of their reach. He states that section of Sonora is swarming with Apaches.

The Star's Mexican advices of the 8th from Hermosells, Sonora, says: Parties just arrived from Ures report the Apache depredations in that section as most fearful. Over 200 warriors are in the Mazatlan Mountains, near Ures, and are making daily raids into the valleys in small bodies, burning crops and houses and murdering the inhabitants. During the past 12 days four persons were murdered within a radius of 25 miles of Ures. Lazaro Valechia, a wealthy citizen of Ures, and two prominent Government officials are among the murdered. Last week they attacked a ranche at Viegene. The fight lasted four hours. Four ranchers were killed and the remainder wounded. Nine Apaches were left on the field. The approach of a body of Mexican troops caused them to retreat. The Apaches from the San Carlos Agencies are all armed with Winchester rifles and use cartridges stamped by the United States. The Mexicans are poorly armed with muzzle loaders. The country is terrorized, business paralized and settlers are fleeing from their ranches to Ures. All available Mexican troops are being concentrated to operate against them.

Kansas Crops.

TOPEKA, Aug. 14.—The corn crop, according to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, continues in a favorable condition. The yield of corn will in all probability reach 200,000,000 bushels and bring at least $60,000,000 to Kansas. The oat crop is the heaviest ever known, and it is all safe; 50 to 60 bushels per acre is not an uncommon yield. The acreage is placed at 528,000, an increase over 1881 of 64 per cent. The crop will, it is estimated, amount to 21,000,000 bushels.

Reports of the most flattering nature regarding the wheat yield are still coming in. Threshing shows that counties which estimated 18 to 20 bushels per acre are turning out 25 to 30.

Gov. Crittenden Grants Another Pardon.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 12.—Gov. Crittenden has pardoned Wm. H. Heath, who was sentenced about three years ago to 10 years in the penitentiary for embezzling some $40,000 of public money while he was City Auditor of St. Louis and custodian of the school funds of St. Louis County. He was immediately released from prison, and will return to his family to-night. The petition for his pardon was signed by many of the most prominent and influential citizens of St. Louis and the State.

Gen. Sherman Depressed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. Sherman and wife came home from their Summer resort in Oakland, Md., last night on a sad mission. The children of their daughter, Mrs. Lieut. Fitch, were taken suddenly ill, and on advice of the physician it was determined to bring them home to Washington. Just as the train entered the depot of this City the youngest child, an infant daughter, died. The old warrior is greatly depressed over the loss of his grandchild.

Terrific Powder Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—A Vallejo dispatch says: The Hardy Powder Works, located one and a half miles southeast of the City, exploded at 11:20. The mixing, glazing and drying houses and magazine were blown to atoms. The turns took fire and nothing is left standing except the water tank and brick work surrounding the boiler. A. H. Hall, engineer and superintendent, was badly burned but has a chance for his life. George Edgrum and Ferus McCardle were killed. Fifteen tons of powder were exploded.

Commissioner Raum Takes the Stump.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. Green B. Raum, Commisssoner of Internal Revenue, will leave here to-morrow evening for Maine, where he goes to take the stump for the Republican candidate for Governor. He will remain in the Pine Tree State until the 25th inst., and then he leaves for his home in Illinois. The General is known to have his weather eye on the United States Senatorship from his State.

Army of the Cumberland.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The Army of the Cumberland of the Northwest, through its officers in this City, are preparing for a reunion in Milwaukee on the 19th and 20th inst. Invitations have been extended to a number of prominent Confederates who entertained the Society at Chattanooga last year.

The Garfield Portrait.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The first issue of the notes containing the vignette of Garfield, was sent yesterday to the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland. These notes are dark brown on the back, and green upon the face.

Riddled With Bullets.

PADUCAH, Ky., Aug. 13.—Intelligence has just been received that a mob attacked the Campbell boys, desperados, in a house in Caldwell County. The Campbells killed one of the mob. The house was then fired, and as the Campbells were driven out they were riddled with bullets.

National Normal University, Lebanon, O.

The University has completed its additional buildings, including six new dormitories, and the new hall, 104 by 60, four story, including chapel, seating 1,200; library, 90 by 50; two large recitation rooms, laboratory, dining halls, to accommodate 400 boarders.

The institution now occupies, exclusively, 20 capacious buildings, while many of the students lodge in private dwellings. Students have come almost daily, during the year, from other institutions, and on sufficient trial, without exception declare that expenses are really less here than at any other school or college, while the advantages are decidedly superior in every direction. A diploma or recommendation from many of these schools is a certificate of failure, while those who do the *thorough, honest* work required in the Old Normal, never fail. More applications are received for teachers than can be supplied.

Direct railroad communication with Cincinnati and Dayton is adding much to the prosperity of the Instiution. Lebanon may well boast of the most popular and most prosperous educational institution in the West.—*Lebanon (O.) Gazette.*

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Correspondents writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

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2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

Some one writes to us asking for a short description of the silk worm.

The worm is a species of caterpillar and is about one-twelfth of an inch long when it first comes from its egg and about the size of a coarse hair. The color is a very dark brown, but this gradually fades out as the worm grows, until it becomes a light green with darker marks, or a creamy white. When at their full size they are about three inches in length. The body is divided into 12 segments, and there are nine breathing holes on each side, and 16 legs. They are most voracious eaters and their weight increases from one-hundredth of a grain to 90 grains. The mouth is a vertical opening with strong jaws, and near it is the spinning apparatus. This consists of long, slender convoluted silk bags which are closed at the bottom. From the top come slender tubes one on each side, and these unite to form the single spinning tube. The bags contain a sort of liquid gum from which the silk is made, and every thread is composed of two strands.

When the worm is ready to spin its cocoon, its sets about finding a good place. This done it makes an outer covering of floss silk to keep off the rain. Inside of this, it spins fine silk winding it around and around, crossing and recrossing it in every direction, in order to protect the body from wind and cold. Inside of this again it spins a still more delicate silk, and this is glued firmly together making the inner chamber in which the wonderful transformation is to take place. The whole cocoon is of a yellowish color and looks something like a pigeon's egg in shape.

The worm moults four times before it is ready to build its cocoon, and it usually takes about 32 days to come to maturity. The time that elapses after the cocoon is spun before the moth emerges depends upon the temperature maintained and varies from 15 to 56 days. The moth is about an inch long, pale yellow in color, and lives from three to six days, and in that time the female lays from 400 to 500 eggs, each about as large as a mustard seed.

As said before the worm is a most voracious eater. Its food is the leaves of the mulberry tree although it has been demonstrated that Osage orange can also be used for this purpose. During the moulting process each worm consumes an ounce of mulberry leaves. To be successful in silk-worm raising it is necessary to be extremely careful to keep them warm and dry and give them plenty of proper food and pure air.

In the cocoons from which the silk of commerce is made, the chrysalis is allowed to remain until fully formed. This can be known by gently shaking the cocoon, and if it is ripe a rattling sound will be heard inside.

Now comes the most delicate process of the whole, and the one which as yet is the stumbling step in the way of the perfecting of this industry in the United States. This is the reeling process, which must be done by hand, as in Italy, France and Japan. But in those countries labor is cheap—far cheaper than here—and that is where the difficulty comes in. Experiments are being constantly made in the way of finding some machinery which will do the work, and when that is done we can successfully compete with the old world in this industry.—Ed.

Fancy Work and House Decorations.

More of Rag Carpets.—In reading "B.'s" valuable suggestions on "Artistic Rag Carpets," I was reminded of the fact that very few ladies know how easily these are made, when the rags for the mats, rugs or carpets are sewed on the machine in strips of different widths, according to your cloth, and then cut into narrow ones suitable for weaving or knitting. For instance, I would tear a narrow dress skirt into strips five or six inches wide, and sew all the ends of the strips together, making an endless chain of the skirt, remembering to leave the width of a narrow strip out of the seam. Commence here and tear the narrow strips until you reach the seam. Trim the seam as you tear the strips, passing around the chain many times before it is used up. This wears better and looks smoother than if sewed by hand. I have pieces in use now that was made 15 years ago on the machine. One day's work will furnish strips enough for 10 years of carpeting, and dispose of the dust and litter, while the old process of sewing one strip at a time was very tedious and required two or three weeks.

Holders.—I wonder if my friends of the Household know how convenient and comfortable a nice set of holders are, and how easily made, from scraps of upholstering, felt, flannels and any thick woolen materials.

Make one shaped like a butterfly, with broad wings of gay colors lined with black cloth, for the sitting-room stove. This may be ornamented with embroidery, chain stitching or feather edge, with silk or crewel, and belong to the other decorations of the room; that is, match the cushions, etc., in color and style. For another style, cut a sunflower out of orange-colored flannel or felt and sew a round piece of cinnamon-brown in the center, to imitate the natural color. Pink out the edge of a similar piece of dark green cloth for the lining, and have the lining larger than the sunflower, so as to show the green edge. This is pretty to attach to the handle of your teapot and prevent burned fingers.—L. Ransom, Randall Roads, N. Y.

Horn of Plenty Tidy.—Make a chain of 10 stitches, join together in a circle, then make a chain of 4 stitches, then knit 4 stitches, catching around the chain circle. Repeat three times, or until you have four holes and 16 stitches. Second time around make a chain of 4, knit 4 stitches in the first hole you made, then knit 3 stitches catching through the first 3 out of the first 4 you made the first time around. Continue this until you have been around 8 times, then knit a chain of 4, catch into the first hole of the 8th time around, make a chain of 4, catch into the second stitch of the close work; knit the rest of the close work as the times previous. Continue this way until you have knit 8 times around, and if you have it correct, the last time around you will hane 36 holes and 4 stitches of filled work—that is, 9 holes after each stitch. I made mine of No. 24 spool cotton. Have 25 wheels crocheted together and have a filling to fill the spaces between the wheels, but that would make this too long. I have also seen tidies knit out of coarse knitting cotton where one horn would make quite a good sized tidy. This looks hard, but after it is once commenced it will not seem so.—Mrs. C. Wallhauser.

Correspondence.

Cheese Making.—I will tell "Farmer's Daughter" how to make cheese and it is not necessary to have all the conveniences either. First put six quarts of water in a stone jar then your rennet and a little more salt than the water will dissolve. It will be ready to use the next morning. You will need a new wash-tub and a peck measure with the bottom pushed out for a hoop and a piece of hoop-iron about two feet long for a curd knife. To make a cheese in the morning, set your milk at night in large tin cans or stone jars, in the morning while others are milking warm the night's milk a little warmer than when just drawn from the cow. Now after having your tub thoroly scalded empty your warm milk into it and to about 18 gallons of milk add a teacupful of rennet. After stirring thoroly cover closely with a flannel blanket. In about half an hour you will find the curd quite firm. Take your hoop iron knife, slip it down near the side of the tub, draw it carefully across once in about every four inches, then cover for a few minutes and cut between these cuttings. Let it rest again for a few minutes then cut it across the other way. After awhile whey will begin to rise above the curd. Wet a large cheese cloth, allowing the center to sink into the whey, dip off six or eight quarts of whey into a tin bucket, place in a kettle of boiling water to warm.

Remove the strainer and give the whole mass of curd a gentle motion with the hand. Dip off another bucket of whey and put it to warming, pour that already warmed over the curd, and stirring the whole mass gently but thoroly. Continue dipping and warming whey until the curd feels as warm as the milk when first set. Now raise the curd on your hand and let it fall to pieces until it is broken as fine as wheat and corn. Cover with a blanket and let it stand a half hour or more, stirring it once or twice.

Have a frame made of slats, lay it over something where your curd may drain. Dip the whey off, lay your cheese-cloth over the slats, lift your curd carefully into the cloth, draw the corners together lightly, draw it closer by degrees. After it has lain a short time take a sharp thin-bladed knife and cut a few times across being careful not to start the white whey. Now bring the cloth together give it a twist and lay a board on top, set a flat-iron on the board and let it remain thus until the whey ceases to run. Then put your curd in a wooden bowl chop fine and salt, allowing one ounce of salt to three pounds of curd. It is now ready for the hoop. Wet the hoop and pressing cloth, put the curd into the hoop letting it stand with light pressure at first to keep the cream from running out, gradually increasing the weight; turn and bandage at evening. Let it stand until ready to use the hoop next morning. Butter the board on which you place the cheese, also the cheese with hot butter, keep in a cool dry place. In a few weeks will be ready for use.—Farmer's Wife.

Silk Worm Culture.—I will try to give the experience of my wife in silk culture. We had read several articles on that important line of business, and seeing Miss Nellie L. Rossiter's address in the Blade, my wife sent her $1 for eggs and 25 cents for guide book, all of which came in due time, with some of the worms hatched on the road, and she was prepared to take care of them. She procured food for them and in a few days they were all hatched and feeding well. Some died but she has now about 640 choked cocoons and 230 that she has let hatch, making 870 cocoons ready to sell and she has now about 34,000 eggs from which she will try the second crop. They are hatching now. She feeds the osage hedge leaves and she thinks they do well on such food. The labor of caring for them is very light. She would like the address of some company that buy the cocoons; as for the profit we cannot say until we sell what we have on hand now. The expense of the 870 cocoons was about $1.71, that is counting eggs, book, trays and stamps. We would like to hear from others that are trying the silk culture so we may learn.—O. H. Stefford, Chatsworth, Ill.

More From Wisconsin.—It is my desire this time to come to the relief of "poor, miserable stepmother." Why is it, I wonder, that mothers-in-law, many of them, don't think that daughters-in-law have natural feelings? They have no heart of sympathy for them. I know there are many good stepmothers and know they have a hard place to fill, and how wicked it is in any one to try to make them harder. If "Miserable" has done her whole duty, I think she does wrong to keep her trouble from her husband. She has given up pleasures she might have enjoyed to try to make his burdens lighter. Why should she wear herself out and worry herself to death when it will do no one any good? She will only give another stepmother a chance to fill her place in carrying for her own children, or perhaps some one not so good as a stepmother. If her husband is a good one, and has the regard for her he should have, he will find some way to remove her trouble when he is aware of it.

I would not say turn the mother-in-law away from a home, by any means. She has probably been a good mother to the husband. Let him provide for her (if she is dependant upon him) by all means, but he should do it in such a way that she cannot be the means of destroying the wife's happiness. If your husband *cannot* make a change for the better, wait patiently for it to come. This is such a world of changes. It may be that in a very short time something may take place that will entirely alter your situation and relieve you of your present trouble.

We read that "there is nothing new under the sun. We have no trial to bear, but someone else has borne the same. Get away from home once in awhile; the cheerful conversation of some of your friends will do you good. And if this finds a place in the Household, just think one (and I presume many) are sympathizing with you. That I think makes a burden seem light.

I see nothing improper in "Silver Lock" taking another companion to cheer his lonely hours; providing he can find one of suitable age and taste that is willing to share his joys and sorrows with him. Am much pleased with the plea for old folks. Think how many show too little respect for them. Let us hear more on the subject.—Aunt Lizzie.

More Advice to Elmer.—Do you know, "Elmer," what a secret you unfolded when you said that happy married friend of yours was always carrying home to his wife some present? You may be sure he is a lover husband. No doubt, could you see him as he enters the house, he greets his wife with a kiss and whispers nonsense in her ear, looks into her eyes with his that speaks of love undying. Think you his wife feels like scolding him? Much is said about wives meeting their husbands with a smile when they return from business tired out and worn, but no one tells the husband to meet the wife with a smile, no matter how tired and weary she may be. It is easy enough to smile on a husband whom you know will return the smile with interest. I know this from experience. But I don't believe that human woman exists that can bestow a hearty, genuine smile, on a crabbed, sour, faultfinding husband.

Then another rock which I had almost forgotten, is money matters. Never have a separate purse except for convenience. Make your wife your partner in everything, business included. Grant her the same right to spend money that you have. If she knows all about your business affairs she will not ruin you by extravagance. Never take any step without consulting her; two heads are better than one. Never have any secrets from her; tell her your joys and sorrows, your hopes and despondancies, and listen to hers. Interest yourself in anything that interests her. Help her to bear her burdens, and she may have many just because she loved you well enough to marry you.

Now, "Elmer," select some girl just suited to you physically, mentally and morally, win her heart, and then keep it by following my advice, and see if you are not happy.

Just here I want to say that most people ought to know much more than they do about their own bodies, "the temple of the soul." There is too much false modesty in these days for the good of the world, for false modesty drives away true modesty. I fear most people enter upon married life ignorant of the laws of that life; yet ignorance excuses no one, so we must suffer the penalty just the same as though we had known. I hope a word to the wise is sufficient, yet it does not always seem to be.

Do not expect your honey-moon to be the happiest days of your life. Married people ought to be ashamed if they are, just as a Christian ought to be ashamed if the first days of his conversion are his happiest. Every year ought to bring greater happiness in each other as you grow to be more one in spirit, just as every year adds to the peace of a Christian's life if he is growing in grace.

Don't make the mistake, Elmer, of supposing you want a wife without a temper. The veriest little vixen under the sun would be better than one with no temper at all. Don't you know it is the very best of horses that make balky ones under bad management? Don't you know, too, that model husbands never complain of their wives? It is only those who are not capable of appreciating a good wife, that complain. Look about again among your friends and see if I am not correct. If you doubt my theory, try and persuade some of your unhappy friends to put it into practice. Married people ought never to let anything interfere with their love. If they do quarrel they ought to make up and commence again, and love each other in spite of everything.

I am not half through with my subject but the editor is, so I will close.—The Wife of a Good Husband.

Max's Pencil.—Where is it?

Ah! here it is; covered with dust and the point broken off. Well, dear friend, we will sharpen you for duties. It has been some time since you have done honor by contradicting the writers in the Household Department.

But this time we will use you in expressing our many thanks to the editor. She may not know why; but, with your help, we hope to explain the cause. During the Winter, if you remember, the writings of one of the fair correspondents struck us with such force that we wished for her address, so that we might use you in opening a personal correspondence. Through the editor, we secured it. But, ah! your broad and heavy black lines were nothing, compared with her fine penmanship. We laid you away to rest, while we used your relative—the pen.

The correspondence which was begun in fun has ripened into an exchan—tut, tut, what, why did you break again? Well, well, you have gained another point at last. Do you think the editor will receive our thanks, now that she knows the cause of our offering them?

Friend "Pencil," what do you think of matrimony? Rip Van Winkle, he who slept for 20 years, gives it away. Well, he had cause. Any one who has been used as Dame Van Winkle used him has a cause. We don't blame him. No, we don't, and dear "Pencil," if ever you get married, pray don't marry a Dame who will drive you mad or sleepy and cause you to lose 20 years of valuable time and then come before the public proclaiming it to be nothing but humbugism, just because you slept your honeymoon away.

But if we don't stop, the editor will give you a chance to recline in dust forever.—Racy Max.

A Mistake Corrected.—Oh! dear!! "Garnet" and "B." are both misrepresented in the Blade. But no doubt our kind editor misunderstood, or the printer made a mistake. In the article "From B." I was telling my wife that a woman said I like fun, which means vicious pleasure. By reading "Garnet's" article in the Blade it will be seen that she thinks "B." likes fun. The Blade, by using quotation marks in printing which were not used in writing, makes "Garnet" to say that she likes fun, which is vicious pleasure. Now I believe "Garnet" is a real good woman, and such misrepresentation as that is enough to make her boiling mad. Without the quotation marks (as written,) it means that "Garnet" said "B." likes fun. With the quotation marks, (as printed,) it makes "B." state that "Garnet" said that she likes fun, which she *did not* say, and "B." did not say that she said so. Now, an apology to "Garnet." I am sure you did not mean to say that I like vicious pleasure. It is very common to use the word "fun" to represent innocent pleasure. Among young people, when I was young, I used the word in this last sense, and a nice young man told me, (when alone) never to so use the word again. He said *sport* was the word I should have used, for fun means vicious pleasure. I looked in the dictionary, found that he was right, and did not forget it. I made the criticism only to carry on the joke.

Now a word to that young man who is going to "break off the engagement" because his "lady love" will not allow him to "kiss good night." Don't you do any such thing as "break off" on that account. I like that girl, because she has good sense. To be honest, conscientious and pure is the only way to be really happy; and the less liberty you take before marriage, the better you will be satisfied with yourself after marriage. This is the way I have heard sensible people talk, and I think they are right.—L. S. Barker, Pittsford, Hillsdale Co., Mich.

What Should be Studied.—I would like to have the opinions of several philosophers and well-learned women and men, and also of several women and men who think they are not so intelligent as they might be, on a very interesting subject to me. So far, I have progressed very well in my studies, have become pretty well versed in the common branches, and have studied geometry, algebra, philosophy, civil government and zoology, besides digging around at Latin two years and Greek one. It is probable I have only one year left in which to complete my school life. I would like to know what I ought to study in this one year. I belong to the "stronger" sex; don't know yet what profession I shall follow; so far have been teaching. It is possible when my school days are over I shall again teach for a year or two, and then—follow whatever honorable calling falls in my way.

Now, dear old gray-headed man who has lived well-nigh your three score and ten, in thinking over your past life, what studies, think you, did you most lack? Mother, your advice is worth having. What do you think of this? And, fellow co-workers in the cause of education, what is your experience in the matter? I frequently hear folks talk of their lack of education, but whether it is history, or oratory, or languages that they lack I am not prepared to say. I would like to hear some members of The Household express themselues on their need of more learning, and *what* they need.—Fairfax.

My Experience.—I notice in Blade of July 20, an article from "K. R." in which he compliments "C. E. Hibbs." It is true that C. E. Hibbs is quite promising, but to say that he fulfills his promises would not be in keeping with the experience of the writer. About one week after I read the article by "C. E. Hibbs," in Blade of December 29, 1881, I mailed to the address of "Mr. C. E. Hibbs, Genessee, North Idaho, two of our most interesting papers, and also sent to the same address a short letter in which I merely stated that I would be pleased to receive such specimens from the "Gem of the Mountains" as he might select, and closed by giving my correct name and address. As regards Idaho specimens, I have waited long and am waiting still. So you see another reader of the dear old Blade has not only grown older but wiser in the school of experience. My advice is, Girls beware of the bachelor's snare.—Kitty Kling, Rural Home.

Till She Changes Her Mind.—I read with great interest and amusement the letter of "Rip Van Winkle," which was every word true. If the writer of it had been present when I read it, I would have extended to him the right hand of fellowship.

It has always been a mystery to me why a man, rich or poor, could be willing to forgo all his bachelor joys and comfort for the sake of a wife; and it has seemed equally strange why a woman, to avoid being called an "old maid," is willing to darn socks, mend clothes, cook, etc, for some poor good-for-nothing man. As for love marriages, love is a fiction invented by poets (patent secured). For my own part, I have determined to enter the ranks of "old maid" fraternity to live in "single blessedness" rather than in "married wretchedness." I think this little verse so pretty:

"Honor to her, who, self-complete and brave
In strength, can carve her pathway to the grave;
And, heeding not what others think or say,
Make her own heart her world upon the way."

"Minnie's" experience was rather strange, and she seems to think it ended happily; but, still, I don't think she ought to encourage girls to write to unknown gentlemen. "It is naughty, and not at all nice."—Bluebell.

Dancing Again.—Woe is me! I search in vain for a piece of my luckless letter of June 1st. The shots fired so mercilessly by "Meliphagan" and "Rob Roy" have indeed reduced it to atoms so minute that with the friendly aid of a microscope I could scarcely recognize it. They both accuse me of strong prejudices. Perhaps I am guilty, but when I see a pure girl encircled in the arms of a man who would under no other circumstance take the privilege, whirling on the ball room floor, keeping time to music with their feet, do not tell me that the evil one is not at work busily in the heads of one or perhaps both of them.

The simple act of dancing is harmless. If the custom was for each sex to dance separately, no evil could come of it except an almost endless catalog of throat and lung diseases backed by thousands of cases of neuralgia and rheumatism brought on by their dressing and exposure on cold nights and sitting in draughts when overheated. Even "Salome," a heathen, did not dance before her stepfather's court embraced in an admirer's arms.

"Rob Roy" seems inclined to quarrel with the church for excluding worldly amusements. She perhaps has forgotten the command, "Be ye separate," recorded in the Book of Books, the foundation of law and order, for would she be so irreverent as to accuse its author of making a mistake?

She calls my statement wild, that round dancing causes as much evil as do the dram-shops. Is it more untenable than her announcement that she has never seen any evil effects of dancing? If she has a husband he, doubtless, can tell her of many a poor, abandoned creature who disgraced the name of woman that can trace her fall to a waltz. Other amusements lead to their share of evils, but I will trust any of them before a round dance. I have lived scarce half as many years, and perhaps not been "around" half so much, yet there have been a number of sad cases within my range of vision that round dancing could account for. I admit my knowledge of the mischief of dram-shops is limited, but it is sufficiently extended to enable me to know that the balls of today aid substantially to the fattening of the bar-tender's pocket-book.—Mrs L. T. F., The Hollies, Columbia Co., Fla.

Too Much System.—When I read the Editor's article in last week's Household on damp, moldy rooms, our heart went out in response, and our nose elevated itself in sympathy with other noses that have sat, so to speak, in unused rooms. Of all things disagreeable we think damp, dark rooms among the worst. The rooms in themselves aren't all. They suggest other thoughts. When we enter them they make us wonder what their mistress is like, and if we stay a few days in the house or even hours—one afternoon will be sufficient—ten to one we will find she is a bustling, busy woman, who delights above all things in the way she keeps her house. She wouldn't have a speck of dust or dirt around her. She would think herself disgraced if a neighbor should drop in and find one little spot on the kitchen floor, so she scrubs every other day. She won't have carpets on the kitchen floor, they would wear out, and she wouldn't have them painted for paint will wear off and look spotted, you know. She washes on Monday and irons on Tuesday, rain or shine. In short, she is one of those intensely systematic housekeepers. I can express it in no other way.

We wager anything that the lady the Editor visited was one of those ladies of system. Her room was dark and musty because it never was opened to the blessed sun and air only on company days. It is not a place of cheerful gathering for the family, you may be sure.

The room must be kept dark and the carpets bright, even at the sacrifice of health, for damp rooms are unhealthy. And there must be fresh pie on the table each meal, and pudding, etc., all of which mean hours of wearying toil over the hot stove, and by and by a broken down constitution on the part of the wife and mother.

And will she stop when she sees this system is killing her? Oh, no! The pie and pudding must be had just the same, and the washing done at the precise time, and the scrubbing and all. She would not think of hiring help. She is a woman that "always did her own work," she will tell you proudly. Besides, she could not trust a girl, she will say. Hired girls never could work to suit her, and more than likely they could not, unless they worked themselves to death.

So she goes on, till, finally, just when she should be at her prime, the crash comes, and she either collapses into a fretful, querulous invalid, or dies; and, nine times out of ten, her place is taken by some woman who will not work so hard, but will take life easy, and will enjoy the wealth No. 1 worked so hard to help her husband accumulate.

So friends, would it not be better not to have a cast iron system, but give more time to your family and to the culture of your minds and hearts. Get all the enjoyment out of life you can. Never mind if there should be no pie or pudding sometimes; or if the floor is a little spotted, what difference? Would not that be better than to have the children left motherless or to have mothers only as a worn out, broken down invalid?

Mrs. Lehem, we think if you will keep your birds perfectly clean, give them plenty of pure water and green stuff to eat, they will not be troubled with vermin. But if the birds already have them, especially the small red louse, take sulphur and sprinkle through the cage and among the feathers of the birds. If this does not answer, catch the birds, turn the feathers back and touch swiftly and lightly over with a small cloth or brush saturated with camphor, taking care not to get any of the camphor in the bird's eyes.—Ciel.

A Warning.—Sisters of The Household, I do not want your advice particularly, for I do not know that you could give any that would benefit me now; but from a recent wrong of mine comes a resolution, and I would like to call out some opinions from your pens on the subject.

I am on the shady side of 25, therefore an old maid. Several months since we moved from our old home to another State. From amongst people who had known me all my life, and where I think I was both respected and liked, I came with a warm, sympathetic nature amongst entire strangers.

I met a man several years my senior, a business man, church member, and one who bore a good name in the community, so far as I ever knew. He sought my acquaintance and for some time tried in every way in his power to win my love. He did at last cause me to like him and wish to leave the matter so that we might be friends, but, for reasons of my own, I did not wish to marry him.

Circumstances which cannot easily be explained, led me, through sympathy for supposed troubles, to offer him tokens of friendship, which might have been construed to mean more. He withdrew his attentions and when I asked him for an explanation, he treated me with rudeness and squarely broke his word.

This leaves me in the position of having been jilted, while I am so situated that I cannot say a word for fear of making matters worse.

I can see now that he is a man devoid of honor towards women, though he is cunning enough not to compromise himself in any way. He is a male flirt, cloaked so that only the initiated could ever know or believe him to be what he really is.

It will probably be years before the wrong I suffer will be righted, and perhaps it may never be.

He is a known man with money at his command, while I am a poor, unknown girl. He will meet his punishment some day at other hands than mine. He cannot now meet me calmly, because he knows he has wronged me; but I shall never do anything except treat him with the contempt he deserves.

My resolution is to set a ball rolling which will give some protection to women. We are wrong to shield and excuse any man, and laugh at the weakness of women for believing the words of men.

I have no doubt in my own mind that were the facts known to the women about me, (I am glad they do not), I should be laughed at for trusting a little where I had, from his actions and words, cause to trust much.

I have no doubt he could choose whom he liked for a wife, even were the truth known.

Most women will trust a libertine and flirt with deference and excuse and condone his faults, saying that *women* should be more careful.

They forget that perfect trust in each other is the corner-stone of the highest marriages, and that they are lowering their own as well as the standard of other women, and paving a road over which unprincipled men will walk to destroy the trust and confidence of unsuspecting and innocent girls.

This is a terrible blow, even to one who has seen a good deal of life, and if I had not posessed a good share of common sense and self control, I do not think I could have lived over the first sense of injury without betraying my feelings to those about me. Is it any wonder then that girls, under such circumstances, commit suicide?

It was not disappointed love, but misplaced confidence, which for a time led me to distrust every one about me, and lose my faith in human nature.

Now let us hear from others. I know women are credulous, but cannot we let men who impose on credulity feel the weight of our displeasure? The difficulty is that pride makes a true woman anxious to hide such a wrong, so we cannot often know who the guilty ones are. But we may send such a tide of indignation over this country as will make such men feel that were their acts known, they would be branded.

It will not benefit me now, but it may teach a lesson to young and unsuspecting girls thrown out in the world, and help them steer clear of a dangerous reef.

Let us rally around a standard to protect each other by denouncing such acts in men; and let them feel that there are women who will not receive them with smiles, though they have not done more than betray trust.

Mothers, train your sons to such manliness that they would scorn to take advantage of the weakest woman's weakness.—Hypatra.

"Spinster's" Ideas.—In the midst of all these interesting letters on matrimony, I, a *real* old maid, would beg leave to say a word or two. It has been my lot in life to live in the homes of many, many married persons (for I'm a country school marm too) and have had ample scope for observation. I have found that where either the husband or wife would not think that he or she was the one to be made happy, *there* happiness, joy and comfort reigned supreme. And I have seen that it does not take two to secure this little heaven below. Of course two are certain to succeed; but one—there *must be one.* And I've seen that the wife had more influence than the husband, for however disagreeable he might be, there would be peace at home sometimes; but a hateful wife can make home hateful always.

I would have you beware of those "Elmers" who are always talking about their *rights*, and of those who are always croaking about their wrongs. I do wish the latter would hush. They will discourage every young person who contemplates matrimony, and if these young persons do get the knot tied they will start out with these dark pictures before them, and they think "well, it must be so." But do not let such pictures bear on your mind, I've seen 10 happy homes at least to one unhappy.—Spinster.

One Who Sympathizes.—I am very much interested in those step-children who were so ill-treated. They have my heart-felt sympathy and I cannot see how a father can be so blind as the one described. I have four little children who lost one of the best of mothers last Winter and it will always be my chief aim to see that they have good care. There is no place like home, but few know how to appreciate one until their home is broken up. My little ones are scattered here and there—some in New York and some in Iowa, while I am away from them, but I know they are having good care.—Oak.

Inquiries.

Can any of our sisters tell me how to clean tan colored undressed kids?

Can any one give a harmless depilatory.

Who are the Southern representative women, who hold the place in the South that Mrs. H. W. Beecher, Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Stanton do in the North?

Are there not a good many Northern people in Eastern Tennessee and Northern Georgia since the war? Will not some Southern sister tell us how the Northern ladies who work at any kind of public business are received in the South? Would be pleased to have some recipes of Southern dishes if any of our friends in the South will furnish them.

How is chicken fried in rice batter? How are brandy peaches prepared? and how are ginger sweets made?—"Ruth Royal," Nunda, McHenry County, Ill.

Will some of the kind readers please tell me how to crystalize grass?—E. J. Howell.

I wish this would find some of my relations in some part of the world. I have been wondering where they are all gone that I cannot hear anything from them. I was abound girl once to a man by the name of Joseph Welch. The last time I saw my folks was when I was 12 years old. They moved to Northern Missouri. Mary Ann Goodman then; now it is Mary A. Warner, Cherokee, Cherokee County, Ia.

Will some one give me through the Household the maiden name of Mrs. Newton Holmes, of Hillsborough, Highland County, O., and tell me if she has any brothers?—Friend.

Will "Texas Rose" please send her correct address to Mrs. J. G. Beach, Groton, Tompkins County, N. Y.?

I am very sorry I was misunderstood with regard to the sure cure. It was the lady who wanted a cure for the itch I intended to address. Will some one send me a centennial quilt pattern?—Mrs. Mary L. Dryer, Lowell, Ill.

"Aunt Pheba" is right, I have found out how to scrape my toe nails, and very many thanks to my informants. My toes are better, and I think with a little more scalding and scraping they will be permanently cured. I would like if some one would give me a recipe for removing tan. Something that has been tried and found good.—"Aunt Minnie," Mt. Vernon.

Answers to Inquiries.

"Buttercup," in the Blade of July 28, wants to learn how to exterminate burdocks. With a hoe or mattock cut them off smooth with the ground and pour on about a teaspoonful of kerosene to each crown. The oil, instead of soaking away, will remain, and in 10 days or so the burdock root will be found to be "rotten as mush" to the last fibre. It is "bad medicine" for thistles also.—X.

I request a small space in your paper to tell the ladies how to keep the crystals out of grape jelly. Prepare the juice as if for making it immediately, then heat and can as fruit. Let stand until the crystals form and settle to the bottom, then drain off and make the jelly. I boil the juice of any fruit 10 or 15 minutes before adding the sugar. It makes nicer jelly.—Mrs. A. E. Van Meter.

We think "Reader" will find the following very effective in removing dark worms and dark spots and blotches from the face: Mix flour of sulphur with milk; let it stand over night, or until settled, and apply. Do not let it remain long enough for the milk to become offensive. Mix fresh for each application. At night rub the face with elder flower ointment, or a little glycerine.

We agree with the Editor about the man "Roxy" speaks of. Surely no good man or father could develop into the brute she describes.—Ciel.

If "Baby Mine" will send her address to P. C., Box 160, Felicity, O., I will send to same the insertion pattern beginning with 34 stitches. Not knowing "Baby Mine's" address, I forward this to the Blade.

"Bridal Rose," your canaries of this Summer will mate next Summer. You can tell the singers when they are four weeks old. We have raised both dark and light birds and can see no difference in regard to their health.—Two Cousins, Maud and Allie, Conway, Iowa.

In answer to "Coral;" inquiring about the treatment needed for a calla lily, I would say, the calla is a native of Egypt, growing along the low banks of the river Nile. When the water overflows the banks, the lilies are surrounded by water and then they grow quickly and bloom profusely. In their cultivation we should try and imitate nature. So during the Summer months, I take my callas out of doors and turn the pots on their sides in the shade of some tree where they remain without further care until about the first of October. I then knock them from the pots and pot the bulbs in fresh earth. A six-inch pot is large enough for a dry bulb the size of a hickory nut. A half dozen bulbs may be planted in a wooden pail and should have blooms on the entire Winter. If planted in pots after they have got pretty well started, put a cork in the drainage hole in the bottom of the pot, and then keep the pot brim full of tepid warm water, occasionally adding some liquid manure.

Hand picking is the only remedy I know of for rose bugs.

Shamrock of Ireland is the common Oxalis or wood-sorrel.—"Primrose," Box 9, Ainsworth, Iowa.

To "E. G. S." in Blade of July 6: Crush the currants without cooking and strain, then stir in sugar until dissolved, 1 pt. of sugar to 1 pt. of juice. Put into your jelly glasses and set into the sun until it jells. You need not fear its spoiling, as it retains its flavor much better than if cooked.—Aunt M. G. N., San Felipe, Santa Clara Co., Cal.

If "A Reader" will wash his face daily with sulphur soap it will remove pimples and blackheads without leaving scars, and will make the skin smooth and soft. I know this by experience. It is also good for sores of any kind.—Experience.

Say to "Bridal Rose" in regard to canary birds, I have a few now which I care for, 13 in all, and think the dark ones the strongest and most healthy. Have singers that sing every day while moulting, while the yellow ones dump about and nearly die, but I usually breed from a dark singer and light female. The singers can generally be told when four weeks old. They will sing then, but not strong. If there is any doubt put one at a time in a cage by itself, which will not fail.—J. E. R.

"Know Nothing" enquires about the shamrock. The following from the *St. Nicholas* for June, tells all that I have ever read about it in a few words: "It is said that when St. Patrick was preaching to the unconverted Irish, some of them ridiculed the idea of the Trinity. For answer he caught up a trefoil from the sod, and told them that here was a leaf exemplifying three in one. Hence the three-leaved clover or shamrock was adopted as the national emblem of Ireland. Some say that the common wood-sorrel (oxalis acetosella) shares with the white clover the credit of being the true shamrock. Our authority says that this oxalis is a native of Ireland, while the clover is of comparatively recent introduction. In a song by the Irish poet, Thomas Moore, the shamrock—whether oxalis or clover he does not say—is mentioned as "Old Erin's native shamrock."—Meliphagan.

Recipes.

Remedies for Piles.—A sick baby is my excuse for not responding to the call for my pile remedy sooner. Here it is. Get mullein roots, any quantity desired, boil them until the strength is thoroughly extracted, strain the liquid and add fresh lard sufficient to make a good salve, then simmer over a slow fire until the water is all evaporated. Put the ointment in a light vessel or it will lose its strength. Before using bathe the parts with cold water, apply the ointment locally a dozen times a day if necessary. I have never known it to fail to effect a cure. If parties live where they cannot get mullein roots a splendid ointment can be made of fresh butter and turpentine.—La Cygne.

Rhubarb and common rosin, each 1 oz., alum, ½ oz., all finely powdered and thoroly mixed. Add to a large tablespoonful of the above mixture a gill of molasses. Take a tablespoonful (internally) three times a day, and anoint the parts twice a day with an ointment made by rubbing a little tannin with some fresh lard.

N. B.—If too much purgation is induced, lessen the dose. But do not expect a cure in a day—it may require weeks.

I will here take occasion to say that many persons give the name "piles" to an entirely distinct disease (prolapsus), which may exist with or without piles, and *vice versa.* I would be pleased to hear, through the Blade, the result of any trial of the above remedy.—W.

Take of the herb called "spear mint" a large handful, bruise it well, then pour over it some Holland gin; then after the gin has been on the herbs for a while, dip soft white cotton batting in the solution and apply it to the parts. This gives immediate relief.—Mary W. McGarr.

For Burns.—A sure and quick relief for burns: Grate up raw potato and apply. Change as often as it dries, until the smarting has ceased.—Mrs. L., Wetherbee, Pa.

To Preserve Eggs for Winter Use.—Three qts of air-slaked lime, 4 qts of cold water, 2 tablespoonfuls of creamtartar, 2 tablespoonfuls of salt; pack eggs in stone crocks, put a light weight on them to keep them under the fluid. If it should evaporate add a little more water. This quantity will fill a two gallon jar and cover eight dozen eggs. I frosted cake in April with eggs kept in this way from the August before. No one need fear to use this. If the eggs are fresh when laid down they keep perfectly.

An Easy Way to Frost Cake.—One level teaspoonful of gelatine, 2 tablespoonfuls boiling water, enough pulverized sugar to make the mixture thick enough to spread nicely. Let the cake cool, but spread frosting before it sets. Set the cake in a cool place to harden frosting. Flavor with lemon or almond. Beat frosting 10 minutes.—Mrs. H. B. D., N. Y.

Worcestershire Sauce.—Two teaspoonfuls cayenne pepper, 2 tablespoonfuls walnut catsup, strained through muslin, 3 shallots, chopped fine, 3 anchovies chopped fine, 1 qt. vinegar, ¼ teaspoonful of powdered cloves; mix and rub through a sieve; put in a stone jar; set in a pot of boiling water and heat until near boiling; strain and let stand in the jar closely covered for two days, then bottle for use.

Layer Cake.—One cupful of sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, ½ cupful of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder; beat the whites of 4 eggs to a stiff froth and add to the above; if too stiff add a little water; bake in thin layers.

Jelly to Put Between the Layers.—One cupful of hot water, 1 cupful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of corn starch; cook until thick; when cold add 1 beaten egg and flavoring to taste.—Mrs. J. W. W., Eau Claire, Wis.

To Keep Kettles Clean.—I should like to tell the sisters and all the old bachs that keep bachelors' hall how keep stove kettles nice and clean. Once or twice a year, when I am making soap or I have a fire out of doors for other purposes, I burn my skillets and pots perfectly clean. Then I always wash them in soap suds. I keep a piece of hard brick to rub off anything that sticks to them. Follow this up, and you will always have clean kettles—the pride of a housekeeper's heart.—E. V. Fuller.

Our Young Folks.

JOE.

BY ALBERT LEIGHTON.

All day long with a vacant stare,
Along in the chilling Autumn air,
With naked feet, he wanders slow
Over the City—the idiot Joe!

I often marvel why he was born,
A child of humanity thus forlorn,
Unloved, unnoticed by all below;
A cheerless thing is the life of Joe!

Beauty can throw no spell o'er him;
His inner vision is weak and dim,
And Nature in all her varied show
Weareth no charm for the eyes of Joe.

Earth may wake at the kiss of spring,
Flowers may blossom and birds may sing;
With joy the crystal streams may flow;
They never make glad the heart of Joe.

His vague and wandering thoughts enfold
No gleams of glory, no schemes for gold;
He knows not the blight of hopes, yet, O,
A blighted thing is the life of Joe!

Who would not suffer the ills of life,
Its numberless wrongs, its sin and strife,
And willingly bear its weight of woe,
Rather than be the idiot Joe?

I think of him in the silent night,
When every star seems a beacon light,
To guide us wanderers here below
To the better land—the home of Joe.

For He who hears when the ravens call,
And watches even the sparrow's fall—
He, in his measureless love, I know,
Will kindly care for the love of Joe.

MAX RANDER'S WILD TIGER.

BY MATTHEW WHITE, JR.

I didn't like that little French Village. Thad and I were at our wits, end to find some way to amuse ourselves. There wasn't any river to row on, nor any hills to climb, and not a single person we could talk to out of the family.

Then you sort of felt as if you were a lunatic in an asylum; for instead of fences, every house had a high stone wall around it; that is, every house except the one where we boarded, which was surrounded by an iron railing, with the bars just far enough apart to make it look like a cage in a menagerie. At least this is what Thad said it reminded him of, and sometimes I used to see him tearing up and down behind it, playing he was an African lion. I didn't tell him it was silly, because once in a while I turned panther myself. It was an awfully poky Town.

About three times every day Thad and I used to beg father to go somewhere else, but he always said, "Have patience, boys." I wonder if anybody ever counted the number of times fathers and mothers say, "Have patience?" If it's as tiresome to say as it is to listen to, I feel sorry for them.

Well, one morning when they both were out driving, and the landlady had gone to market, and there was nobody at home but the French cook and us boys, I was that sorry for Thad, not to mention how awfully dull I was myself, that I felt I must do something. So I called Thad down stairs, and told him I'd invent a new play for him.

"We can use the fence just the same for a cage," I explained, "and you're to be a tiger a keeper's trying to tame. I'll be the keeper, and at first you must snap at me through the bars; but I'll look you straight in the eye all the time (that's the way keepers do), and then all of a sudden I'll open the door, rush into the cage, and you'll be tamed."

Thad said that would be fun, and then I got father's cane, and we both went out into the front yard. Hardly anybody ever walked on that street, so I wasn't afraid of being interrupted.

I went outside, shutting the gate behind me, and Thad having curled himself up close to the railing, pretending to be asleep, I began operations by poking him with my stick.

At first he only gave a low growl (I wasn't sure whether tigers growled or howled, but I told him a growl would do;) but when the cane slipped and tickled him under the arm, he jumped up, and neither growled nor howled, but screamed, until I was obliged to remind him that he wasn't a wild-cat.

"But tickling's no fair," he cried, still squirming a little.

"All right," I answered, beginning my taming operations, and keeping my eye on him in a way that I think really began to frighten him.

Then he started racing up and down inside the fence, I after him on the outside, until we were both quite out of breath, and then he stood still, and snapped at me behind the bars.

We were right by the gate, and while he had his head out, pretended to gnaw my stick, I suddenly let go of it, and slipping through the gateway, rushed up behind him before you could say "Jack Robinson."

"Now you must turn around, and we'll look at each other for a minute, and then you'll give in," I cried, making believe crowd into a corner of the cage.

"But I can't turn round," exclaimed Thad. "I can't get my head out."

"Why, how did you get it in, then?" I replied, stepping up to examine into matters. "Twist it the other way."

Thad thereupon obediently gave a fresh tug, but all in vain; his head remained stuck between the bars like a cow's in the patent stalls.

I was scared then, and never thinking about tigers, took him by the neck, and tried my best to get him free; but I couldn't. Then he set up a very unbeast-like yell, which brought the French cook out of the house, with a bunch of garlic in her hand.

When she saw what had happened, she screamed louder than Thad. The noise they both made together was something frightful, while I ran first one side of the fence, then the other, wondering dismally if we'd have to live in that town always because Thad couldn't get his head out.

If we'd had any neighbors except a deaf old man, a woman who never left her bed, and two young men who went to work three miles away, I suppose we'd soon have had a crowd around us, but as it was, nobody appeared but a little girl with a hunk of bread, the sight of which caused Thad to stop hollowing, and declare that we must bring him something to eat.

When I had opened and shut my mouth several times, pointing my finger down it and then at Thad, the cook comprehended what was wanted, and rushing outside of the fence, put that bunch of garlic right under my brother's nose.

"Pah!" he exclaimed, and wrenched his head back so suddenly that I half expected to see both his ears drop off.

Then recollecting that Thad hated the smell of garlic as much as I did, and seeing that the cook was still trying to feed him with it, I motioned sternly toward the house, and ordered her to "departez," which wasn't hard to say, as you just take an English word and put a little French end to it.

She understood me at once, and seemed to feel quite insulted, for she walked straight back to the kitchen, slamming the gate after her.

The next minute somebody slapped me on the shoulder, and turning, I jumped as if I had seen a ghost, for it was Thad, and I was at least five feet from the fence. You see, when the gate was open the space between those two particular bars was a little smaller than when it was shut. Thad and I might have remained in that pickle for any length of time, he screaming at the top of his voice, and I dancing around him in agony. Who knows how long it would have taken us to find out that all we had to do was to shut the gate, if that woman hadn't got mad and given it such an awful slam?—*Harper's Young People.*

TREES AND THEIR USES.

THE SILVER BIRCH.

The birch, which Coleridge called 'The lady of the woods,' loves a mountainous home, but does not like a clay soil. It will grow in very cold countries, but is unknown in Africa. Very few trees will flourish so near the frozen zone as the birch. As we get nearer the pole, however, it is dwarfed into a mere shrub. From its hardy nature, it is a most useful tree to Laplanders, Russians, and Siberians. In the high latitudes of North America, the natives fashion canoes from a variety of this tree. It grows very rapidly, but is not very durable, nor is the tree long-lived. A birch is an old decrepit looking tree when it is a hundred years of age. It may be known by the whiteness of its bark and the smallness of its leaves. The poet Scott speaks of

'The birch with silver bark,'

and the description is quite correct. When the trees are old their silvery whiteness is scarred and furrowed with deep rough black clefts. The bark is not only white but tough, exceedingly so. Some old historians tell us the laws of the great Roman lawgiver were written on the bark of this tree, which is far more lasting than paper or parchment. A birch which has fallen and is left where it lies in the woods will rot away inside, while the bark will remain untouched by time. It will become, in fact, a hollow trunk. This bark makes a useful sole for the foot, and the people of Lapland use it as a cloak. The branches of the birch are very flexible, and are sometimes likened to long hair, or a fountain spray. Curious knots or tufts like birds' nests are often visible among them. The branches were very much used formerly by schoolmasters for the correction of naughty boys. Who has not heard of boys being 'birched' because they failed to know their grammar? Birch branches are useful also in the making of besoms. Fagots may be tied up with them, and baskets may be made of them, and torches, and candles.

A bed made of birch leaves is said to be excellent for a person suffering from rheumatism. The birch, from its having a light foliage, is most useful as a kind of nurse to other trees, such as young oaks, beeches, and firs, which grow well under its shadow. But they are ungrateful, for when they grow up they kill their kind nurse.

The Russians make boots and leggings of birch bark. The people in Sweeden roof their houses with it, as we do ours with slate and tiles. Over this bark roof earth is placed, and grass or even turnips are grown. The Highlanders in Scotland use birch for everything; from the house overhead to the spoon on the table. By birch the ham is smoked; by birch the whisky is flavored; by birch the room is lighted.

The inner bark of this tree is used for food when bread is scarce; the sap is made into a drink, or into sugar.

The canoes, which are formed of birch bark in some parts of the world, are very curious. In this respect the birch stands alone. No other tree can supply a boat from its bark. Plates of bark are cut off, and stitched together with the roots of another tree, and then coated with rosin. These boats are wonderfully light, and may be carried from lake to lake. Tents are also made of the bark, and called 'rind tents.' It is said there is no tree more frequently struck by lightning than the birch.—*Chatterbox.*

A REMARKABLE CANARY.

The power of imitation possessed by birds of the parrot tribe has long been familiarly known, and it would not be difficult to find numerous examples of even well-educated members of the genus in this respect. The vocal powers of canaries, however, are not usually regarded as being equal to the production of articulate sounds resembling those made by the human voice. But there is at present in the possession of Dr. J. McGrigor Croft, says the (British) *Medical Press*, a little songster of this description, which, besides giving utterance to delicious warblings, is also able to "talk" with a clearness and precision simply marvellous. Somewhat skeptical of the accounts we had received of this animal wonder, we have, says the *Press*, through the kindness of Dr. Croft, had an opportunity of directly proving the truth of the statements made concerning it. The canary does veritably speak, and enunciates a number of sentences which are clearly imitative of the voice of the lady who has had care of it since its early youth. The effect, indeed, produced by the clear, sweetly uttered sentences pronounced by the bird is almost weird at first; but the feeling of wonder thus created quickly gives rise to a sensation of exquisite pleasure, which is deepened as the little creature suddenly at the end of a sentence rushes off into ecstacy of song. As illustrating the exquisite pliability of the laryngeal apparatus of small birds, and the extent to which training may be carried in such cases, the tiny animal is deeply interesting to physiologists. As a mere curiosity, however, it is undoubtedly unique.

A Great Marine Refrigerator.

Montreal Star.

A steamship has just left the Clyde for Australia fitted with a refrigerating machinery on the system introduced by Hick, Hargreaves & Co., and distinguished from all others fitted for this trade in the capacity of the chamber in which the frozen meat is to be carried. This space has a capacity of about 700 tons, the largest refrigerator room yet fitted on any ship. At the trials at sea of the machinery, it produced a continuous stream of cold dry air for the meat chamber, the temperature of the air flowing from the machine being 85° Fahr. below zero, and the large chamber was kept steadily at zero, or 32° below the freezing point. Hick, Hargreaves & Co., have just completed and shipped to Queensland for the same company a cold air machine which is said to be the largest ever made, being intended for freezing 1,000 tons of fresh meat, and keeping it frozen in store ready for shipment. As the average weight of an Australian sheep is about 80 pounds, this enormous freezing machine will keep 23,000 sheep frozen in the Queensland stores in a perfectly fresh state for any length of time necessary before shipment.

Civil Service

Washington Cor. Philadelphia Press.

"Chandler," said a brother Cabinet officer one day, "would you remove a clerk for refusing to contribute to the Committee?"

"By no means," was the answer; "by no means. Palsied this hand first; but, let me tell you, such a clerk would have to have a mighty good record."

I do not intend to say that Chandler's intimation of his intentions will govern the Departments now, but between you and me, Mr. Clerk, I think it will be quite as well if you smoke a few less cigars and drink a few less mint juleps and send a little something to the Committee. The address is at the old stand. "Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, Chairman Republican Congressional Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C."

Weight and Agility.

Detroit Free Press.

During the shower yesterday a citizen carrying a very wet umbrella entered a hotel to pay a call to some one up stairs. After placing his umbrella where it might drain he wrote upon a piece of paper and pinned to it the sentence, "N. B. This umbrella belongs to a man who strikes a 250 pound blow—back in 15 minutes." He went his way up stairs, and after an absence of 15 minutes returned to find his umbrella gone, and in its place a note reading, "P. S. Umbrella taken by a man who walks 10 miles an hour—won't be back at all."

Signal Service News.

Texas Siftings.

It was at the breakfast table. Mrs. Yerger, who was reading the Austin morning paper, said: "In St. Louis a first rate meal was cooked by electricity."

"So the meal was well cooked by lightning. That's more than I can get in this house, by thunder," retorted Col. Yerger.

Mrs. Yerger's eyes flashed and there was a cloud upon her brow. Col. Yerger thought he was going to catch hail, but it blew over.

Potatos Not Poverty.

Rome Sentinel.

"Why is Mrs. Brown putting on so many airs of late?" asked Mrs. Jones of Mrs. Smith. "Haven't you heard of their windfall?" rejoined Mrs. Smith. "No, what is it?" said Mrs. Jones. "Why, Mr. Brown's uncle in the country has just died and left him 40 bushels of potatos. Being independently rich they are cutting all their poorer acquaintances, you see."

The Farm

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Threshing from the Shock.

Stacking grain is a hard, laborious task, that must be performed at the busiest season of the year. Harvest has just ended, and all hands are tired out. The barnyard and stable manure is waiting to be hauled, and the ground for the next wheat crop should be plowed at once. Under these circumstances the temptation is great to let the grain stand for a week or two and then thresh it out of the shock. Now, leaving out prejudiced views altogether, let us see if it really pays to thresh out of the shock. If it does, then it is clearly foolish to stack the grain; if it does not then we must go back to stacking again.

Hauling out the manure and plowing the wheat ground are not expedited by threshing from the shock; for if the manure is to go on wheat and oats stubble, where it almost invariably is put if spread on ground intended for wheat, as much time is lost in throwing the manure around the shocks as will be gained by not stacking. And when the farmer comes to plow, he must move the shocks out of the way over on the plowed ground—another considerable loss of time. To move the shocks will take half as long as to stalk them, to say nothing of the damage to the grain by frequent handling. If the manure is to be spread upon other than stubble ground, and if other than stubble ground is to be plowed, these objections will be avoided, but such conditions are very rare.

It requires just the same amount of labor to put the grain to the machine as to put it on the stack, but no more; so that the labor of the stacker is clearly gained by threshing out of the field. This is an important item. I have always found good stackers hard to get and commanding high wages. I have paid a good stackers $3 per day, where harvest hands received only $1.50 per day, and was glad to get him even at that. Clearly it is bad policy to have grain stacked poorly. All that is supposed to be gained by stacking is lost if the grain is not stacked properly. Consequently we must suppose a good stacker to be employed when making out our calculations. We have seen that so far as hauling out the manure and plowing the land is concerned, it is very rarely the case that anything is gained by threshing from the shock; but it is just as plain that the stacker is dispensed with where the grain is not stacked. The gain is not very great, but it amounts to considerable where there is a large harvest to stack. Because stacking comes at such a very busy time, this gain is all the more valuable. The farmer's time is very precious then, and a few hours may be worth dollars to him. So far threshing from the shock is ahead.

What has the other side to say? It is argued that grain left standing in the shock very often spoils. This is a point well taken. Every Summer we have storm after storm, heavy rains accompanied by violent winds. The wind blows the cap sheaves off the shocks, perhaps blows the shocks over the field, and the pouring rain wets the bundles to the center. After they have bleached and then blackened, they must be set up again, and every time this is done the grain is made more mishapen. If there are no storms there will be gentle showers to dampen the grain, and under the influence of the hot sun the grain will mold and sprout. These are not exceptional circumstances, but just what may be expected; and such being the probable conditions, the sooner the grain is stacked the better. But it may be said that grain very frequently spoils in the stack. But we must remember that when we made up the other side we charged the stacking with a good stacker. Most assuredly there is no gain in stacking grain if it is done so poorly that it spoils. When a stack of grain does spoil, it spoils for all that is out. But we must again count upon a good stacker, and cannot charge this side with any spoiled grain.

Grain must go through a "sweat." When stacked it sweats in the stack; when threshed from the shock it must sweat in the bin. I believe that there is no question but what it is best for the grain to sweat in the stack.

It will be noticed that I have made no allowance for barns to put the grain in. The reason is that very few farmers have barns with mows large enough to hold all their grain. Not one Western farmer in 200 has.

We may now sum up. For threshing from the shock, the time and labor of the stacker gained. For stacking, no loss from spoiled grain, and the better 'sweat.' Each farmer must decide for himself which side has the best showing. In my opinion, it may be laid down as a general rule that stacking is safer and better than threshing from the shock. What say others?—*John M. Stahl, in Home and Farm.*

Live Stock in Midsummer.

The latter part of Summer is often very trying to live stock. Pastures are short, old grain is high, the new not yet fit to feed. Milk may be in great demand and the farmer loath to cut in upon his corn fodder, intended for curing, to feed off the aftermath; he is lucky who can turn his young stock of cattle and horses into mountain or high wooded pastures, where they will have water and may make at least half a living upon underbrush, etc. Early sowed fodder corn comes in well now for milch cows, and there is really no other good use for it. If cut for curing it is hard to dry without molding and decaying, and if left to stand until after the middle of September, when it will cure well, it will be as woody and tough as "corn-stalks." When fed to milch cows, fodder corn ought to be cut short, and sprinkled with two to four quarts of corn meal per cow each day. There will then be no complaint of the quantity or quality of the milk. If these are fed without the meal the milk will surely be thin, and the cows are exhausted by the increased flow, and soon fall off in yield.

Horses in pasture are often extremely annoyed by flies. If they can stand when not in use, in dark, sweet stables, by all means turn them into the pasture only at night. Gnats and mosquitos are of little annoyance to horses, but the larger day flies, and the *Oestrus*, or Bot-fly set them almost crazy.

Ewes and lambs are usually separated in August, and while none of our domestic animals is more often used as a type of maternal affection than the ewe, yet the agony of separation will be of short duration, and not especially painful if the two flocks, dams and lambs, can be pastured so far apart as not to hear each other's calls. It is well to put with the lambs a few wethers as flock leaders, or a ram, if their is danger of annoyance by passing dogs. The ewes should be penned and their milk drawn enough to relieve their udders several evenings in succession after taking the lambs away. Wounds on any kinds of animals are liable to be fly-blown and very annoying. The best treatment we know of is an application of strong carbolic soap. That which is sold as sheep dip is very good: but be careful not to use the arsenical sheep dips or anything of that kind. Soft soap or semi-solid soap strongly impregnated with crude carbolic acid is good, and any one can make it. It will be found good for all kinds of raw sores, galls, bites, scratches and the like on man or beast.

The place for pigs at this season is in the apple orchard; the failing fruit is wormy, unless indeed a gale shakes off sound fruit, and the pigs unconsciously slay thousands of curious insects.—*American Agriculturist.*

Grow More Roots.

We all know the value of the turnip crop to England. It has been asserted that the interest of their immense debt is annually paid by the product of this crop. As to the United States, we do not make half the use of the turnip we might do, by increasing the consumption of the root and improvement in the manner of its cultivation. The great want of our winter feed for cattle is succulence. We somewhat obviate this want by using cut feed moistened, but as a general thing hay and oats and corn and water form the bulk of cattle food. Carrots, potatos, rutabagas and turnips are used at times, but to a very limited extent to what they might be. One reason for this limited use may be in our old enemy, dear labor. In the culture of the carrot, for instance, there is a great amount of hand work. As soon as the seeds are up the plants must be thinned; and after every hoe-harrowing between the rows hands must go over again to keep the rank weeds from smothering out the carrot plants. Carrots are excellent horse feed; but few of us have this hand labor to spare. It is so much easier to hoe corn in the hills both ways: though we know how nice it is to have carrots with corn, if carrots did not require so much hard work. Here is the same trouble with the turnip, though in a less degree, to be sure. Every single turnip has to be handled in pulling; and then after pulling every one has to be gne over again and handled to take the top off. If we could manage to do this by machinery, as we do so many other things, so as to get rid of this hand labor business, no doubt the production would soon be doubled, and use be found for an immense number more than is now dreamed of. This may come in time, for Yankee genius is equal to any achievement in this direction.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Live Stock in the United States.

The latest census returns give the following figures on live stock in the States named:

HORSES.

The whole number was found to be 10,357,981, an increase of 45 per cent. in 10 years. The following States had the largest number:

Illinois	1,023,082	Missouri	667,776
Texas	806,099	New York	610,458
Iowa	792,432	Indiana	581,444
Ohio	736,478	Pennsylvania	533,587

The number of milch cows was 12,443,593—39 per cent. more than in 1870—with the following States leading.

New York	1,437,855	Ohio	767,042
Illinois	865,913	Missouri	661,405
Iowa	854,187	Texas	606,717
Pennsylvania	854,156	Indiana	494,944

In working cattle there was a falling off of 25 per cent. in the 10 years, and the total for 1880 was 993,970. Other cattle, the aggregate was 22,488,590, an insrease of 66 per cent. in 10 years. The leading States are as follows:

Texas	3,887,967	Kansas	1,015,935
Iowa	1,755,343	Indiana	845,846
Illinois	1,516,068	New York	862,228
Missouri	1,410,507	Pennsylvania	861,019
Ohio	1,084,917	Wisconsin	622,005

Sheep for 1880 are reported at 35,911,656, an increase of 24 per cent. since 1870. The largest figures are those of—

Ohio	4,902,486	New York	1,715,180
California	4,152,349	Missouri	1,411,298
Texas	2,411,887	Wisconsin	1,335,807
Michigan	2,189,389	Indiana	1,100,511
New Mexico	2,088,831	Oregon	1,083,162
Pennsylvania	1,776,598	Illinois	1,037,073
Kentucky	1,009,259		

In swine the increase of 10 years is 90 per cent., the number of 1880 being reported at 47,683,951. The heaviest returns are for the following States:

Iowa	6,034,316	Kentucky	2,225,225
Illinois	5,170,266	Tennessee	2,158,169
Missouri	4,553,123	Texas	1,954,948
Indiana	3,186,413	Kansas	1,787,943
Ohio	3,141,333	Arkansas	1,565,098

Look After the Swarmed Stocks.

Stocks that have swarmed need careful attention should a cold night succeed the day of swarming, though usually in natural swarming there will be a sufficiency of drones left at home to keep the hive warm, and these should not on any account be destroyed—for some days at least after swarming is over. A great deal of anxiety is often felt by those who keep bees in box hives as to whether the hive is duly re-queened after swarming, and whether the queens that accompany "after-swarms" have become fertile, and are reigning (?), and various guesses are made thereupon. The difficulty in finding early brood in box hives, and the danger of attempting to examine the combs of new swarms in them, are great obstacles to amateurs, but they may ascertain the presence of the queen in either case by putting a queen-cell from a later swarmed hive into the feed-hole at the top of the hives that are doubtful, and covering with a piece of glass. If the young queen in either case is "at home," the queen-cell will shortly be torn open and the princess within destroyed—if otherwise, the cell will be almost worshipped by the bees as a sure and unexpected means of saving the colony from ruin. In frame-hives it is easy to examine the frames of comb, and look for eggs in the shells which, as a rule, are sufficiently indicative of the presence of a queen.

A Hint about Weeds.

In harvesting Indian Corn and Wheat, we cut them long before the grain—the seed, is ripe. When the grain in either is fully formed, the stalks are cut; experience has shown that the ripening process goes on; the stalk contains sufficient nutriment to perfect the grain, and it does this after the plant is cut away from the root. Indeed, the grain thus treated, often comes to greater perfection, than if the plant were left until the seed is fully ripe. What takes place with these crop plants, also occurs with weeds. Many weeds, if cut up while in flower, still have nutriment enough in their stems and leaves, to perfect and ripen a crop of seeds. It therefore happens that the mere cutting up of many weeds, and leaving them to dry upon the ground, does little toward their extermination. The common Purslane—or "Pussley," for example, has remarkable vitality, its very succulent stems will remain alive for weeks, and even continue to grow after they have been deprived of the root. It is one thing to cut up weeds with the hoe; it is equally important, and it should always be done in gardens, to gather up the weeds by the use of a rake, and carry them to a brush heap, where they will ultimately be burned.—*American Agriculturist.*

Be Merciful to the Beast.

Our poor horses are reined up so tightly by the short-bearing or check-rein that their flexor muscles have no play at all. It is sheer torture to keep them so, hour after hour, merely to give a stylish appearance. To drive without any check-rein is impracticable. We have observed that a number of doctors have tried it, but after a trial, they have abandoned it. The horse gets his head in the wet and dirt, and soon presents a sorry appearance. But we plead for a very loose check-rein. Our horses are so faithful to us that gratitude as well as self interest, should be on the side of kindness. Again, now that the hot weather is upon us, we plead for at least one midday drink of water. The fountain societies have provided suitable drinking-troughs in many Cities, and where they have not there are usually facilities provided in front of many taverns. Any one who drives much appreciates very heartily the benevolence of such a provision for the wants of brutes.—*Medical News.*

Deserting Plaisted.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 9.—The Bangor Messenger, Greenback organ, has withdrawn the names of Harris M. Plaisted, Joseph Dane, Daniel H. Shing, George W. Ladd and Thompson Murch, fusion nominees for Congress, and placed at the head of its columns the names of Solon Chase and a straight Greenback ticket for Congressmen. The Messenger says the step is carefully considered, and gives reasons why Greenbackers cannot support Plaisted, whose election, it says, will be hailed all over the country as a Democratic victory.

Judge Lynch Sued.

DES MOINES, Iowa, August 9.—Willis S. Delaine, who was seized by a mob of Polk County merchants some weeks since and drawn up to the limb of a tree and a rope attached to his neck until he made a confession that he had aided in the murder of the Mayor of Polk County, has brought suit against members of the mob for $30,000 damages. Delaine was acquitted of charges made in accordance with his confession.

The Sunday School

The Pharisees and Sadducees Silenced.

LESSON 9, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1882.

GOLDEN TEXT.—13.—And they send unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians; to catch him in his words.

LESSON TEXT.

Mark 12: 13-27.

14. And when they were come, they say unto him, Master, we know that thou art true, and carest for no man, for thou regardest not the person of men, but teachest the way of God in truth; Is it lawful to give tribute to Cesar.

15. Shall we give, or shall we not give? But he, knowing their hypocrisy, said unto them, whose is this image and superscription? And they said unto him, Cesar's.

17. And Jesus answering said unto them, Render to Cesar the things that are Cesar's and to God's the things that are God's. And they marvelled at him.

18. Then come unto him the Sadducees, which say there is no resurrection; and they asked him saying,

19. Master, Moses wrote unto us, If a man's brother die, and leave his wife behind him, and leave no children, that his brother should take his wife, and raise up seed unto his brother.

20. Now there were seven brethren, and the first took a wife, and dying left no seed.

21. And the second took her, and died, neither left he any seed, and the third likewise.

22. And the seven had her, and left no seed; last of all the woman died also.

23. In the resurrection therefore, when they shall rise, whose wife shall she be of them? for the seven had her to wife.

24. And Jesus answering said unto them, Do ye not therefore err, because ye know not the Scriptures, neither the power of God.

24. For when they shall rise from the dead, they neither marry nor are given in marriage; but are as the angels which are in heaven.

26. And as touching the dead, that they rise; have ye not read in the book of Moses, how in the bush God spake unto him saying, I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob?

27. He is not the God of the dead, but the God of the living; ye therefore do greatly err.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

[To catch him in his words (v. 13.) There is still a great deal of that kind of hearing and reading of the words of Jesus, and of his representatives. There are those who go to the Bible to hunt out its inconsistencies; or to find proof that it is not what it claims to be. And there are those who go to Church to watch the preacher in the hope of finding something to carp at. Arguing or questioning with the purpose of catching one's opponent in his words is commoner than any sort of religious discussion. When two persons of different denominations come together to talk over their differences, they are more likely to try to catch one another in their words, than they are to try to find out the truth with one another's help. But this style of study is as useless and as unfair to-day as it ever was. There is a gain in mutual effort to get at the truth through discussion: but there is no gain in trying to catch an honest man in his words. Trying to trip a man by questions may do in the Court room, when it is supposed that a witness is lying; but it is out of place anywhere else—even in a Bible class.

Shall we give, or shall we not give? That question is as fresh to-day as it was 18 centuries ago. And it is still asked with reference to government taxes as well as to religious tithes and offerings. Men, and women too, who never stint themselves in the line of their purchases for self, while on a foreign tour, seem to consider a great moral principle at stake when it comes to paying custom house dues on their return. "Shall we give, or shall we not give?" they ask themselves; and they try to postpone an answer to that question until they are fairly out of the collector's reach. So it is again in making out a tax list. There is no outlay in which an American citizen get a larger return than his pittance for the support of the Government—National, State, or Municipal (even in a ring-ridden city!) but there is hardly an outlay which the average American citizen begrudges more. If you come to Jesus, honestly asking him, in view of the many calls upon you from the Government and the Church, "Shall we give, or shall we not give?" you do well. But if you ask that question of him, or come seeking an answer to it in the word of God, only with the purpose of showing a tangle in the words of answer, you are certainly no better than the Pharisees and the Herodians of 18 centuries ago.

Render to Cesar the things that are Cesar's, and to God the things that are God's (v. 17.) This injunction is positive on both sides; but it is often quoted as if it had only a negative bearing "Don't give Cesar anything that peculiarly belongs to God; and don't let God have anything on which Cesar has a fair claim,"—is about the way the world reads this injunction. It is often referred to with great gusto as a reason for not doing, for the Church at one time, or for the State at another. But taken just as it stands, this is an unmistakable and wide-reaching command to duty. Human governments have a good many rights, and Jesus insists that those rights are to be recognized by his followers. Paying taxes is as clearly a Christian duty in its time, as paying for the spread of the gospel at home or abroad; and being at the polls, or at the primaries may be even more important for the hour than attending a prayer meeting just then. But taxes and titles, polls and prayer-meetings, need not interfere with each other; they ought rather to co-work for the common good. "Duties never conflict." Do you render Cesar all his dues? Do you give God all that belongs to him? These are pretty searching questions, to day—aren't they?

Is it not for this cause that ye err, that ye know not the Scriptures, nor the power of God? (v. 24.) Of course it is! There are two things that do more than all else to make men skeptics and scoffers, and to cause Christians to doubt and worry; and those two things are, an ignorance of the Bible, and a failure to apprehend God's power as compared with man's power. When you hear a man talk about the inconsistencies of the Bible text or the unreasonableness of its narrative, may be sure that he is not, nor ever has been, a close student of the Bible. He doesn't really know what he is talking about, even though he may be a minister, a lesson commentator, or a theological professor. What needs to straighten him out is more Bible study. The best way of confuting his errors is by turning to the Bible to find what a blunderer he is. And so with all the longings for "more faith," and all the timid shrinkings and doubts of half hearted Christians; the trouble is, these professed disciples either don't know what God has promised to them, or don't believe that he is both willing and able to keep his word to the letter. No one need have "more faith" than just enough to take God at his word. That simple faith is enough to remove mountains, and to overcome temptation and death and hell triumphantly.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in S. S. Times.*

Disgraceful.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Following are specimens of the "want" advertisements that appear in the City papers here:

"WANTED.—Will pay to any one procuring me employment under the Government or otherwise, paying $1,200 annually, or more or less, percentage in proportion to salary received, payable monthly. Address M. H. T., Star office."

"WANTED.—I will pay $100 to any one securing me a position paying $60 a month in any of the Departments. Address in confidence C. H., City Postoffice."

"WANTED.—A pensioner will pay for one year $20 per month for a situation in any one of the Departments that will pay $60 per month. Address in strict confidence R. D., City Postoffice."

"WANTED.—A competent young lady, who desires a position in one of the Departments, will give one-half of her salary to any person securing her the same. Address Miss Gussie M., City Postoffice."

A Family Row.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 9.—William Gammel, who left his family in this city two years ago, returned last night to find that during his absence another party named Charles Bunce has usurped his place, and, without the sanction of law, occupied the relation of husband to the apparently deserted wife. Upon presenting himself at the house Bunce ordered Gammel out, and, refusing to go, assaulted him with a chair. The police were called, and the belligerents were arrested and locked up. During Gammel's absence he has earned and now owns a home in Rock Island. He and his wife have harmonized matters and left the city to-day for their new home.

Hay Fever or Summer Catarrh.

This distressing complaint, obstinate in its nature as it is disagreeable in its effects, happily falls within range of the curative powers of POND'S EXTRACT. Sufferers therefore are strongly recommended to combat the malady by using the Extract itself or the specially prepared Catarrh Cure. The effect will be the allayment of the inflammatory action and attendant irritation of the mucous surfaces of the nose and bronchia. The Nasal Syringe and Inhaler supplied by the Company will be found of great service in application.

INDIANA.

The Republican State Convention—A Strong Platform Adopted—Declaration as to the Amendments—Not Partisan Measures.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—The Republican State Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning in English Opera House, and was called to order by the acting Chairman, J. H. Jordan. Rev. T. H. Lynch invoked the Divine blessing.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, through their chairman, Sen Grubbs, reported for Chairman of the Convention Hon. Richard W. Thompson, and N. P. Richmond principal Secretary. The report was unanimously adopted.

Joe Overmyer, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then read the following platform and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Republican party of Indiana, represented in delegate Convention, recalls as an incentive to further exertions for the public welfare the achievements of the party in restoring the National union, in overthrowing slavery, in securing to disabled soldiers and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle or died from wounds or diseases contracted in the services of the Union, laws providing for liberal bounties and pensions; in building up an unexampled public credit upon the simple foundation of an unchangeable public faith; in reducing the great debt necessarily incurred for the suppression of the rebellion one-half, and the interest on the remainder to so low a rate the National debt is no longer regarded as a burden; establishing a currency equal to any in the word, based upon the convertibility of greenbacks and national bank notes into gold or silver at the option of the holders; in increasing the value of agricultural productions and the wages of labor by building up home markets on the basis of reasonable protection to domestic industries; in exalting the value of our naturalization laws to our foreign-born fellow citizens, by securing to American naturalization everywhere the full rights of American citizenship; in founding American citizenship upon manhood and not upon complexion, and in declaring that citizenship and the ballot shall ever go hand in hand; in maintaining and cherishing as a chief safeguard of liberty our system of free schools, supported by a tax imposed upon all property for the education of all children, and in the submission from time to time in respectful obedience to what has been deemed the popular will of amendments to the National Constitution and the Constitution of the State. Animated by these recollections, it is

Resolved, That reposing trust in the people as the fountain of power, we demand that the pending amendments to the Constitution shall be agreed to and submitted by the next Legislature to the voters of the State for their decision thereon. These amendments were not partisan in their origin, and are not so in character, and should not be made so in voting upon them. Recognizing the fact that the people are divided in sentiment in regard to the propriety of their adoption or rejection, and cherishing the right of public judgment, we favor the submission of these amendments at a special election, so that there may be an intelligent discussion thereon, uninfluenced by partisan issues.

That we feel it due to the memory of Pres. Garfield to express our sense of the great loss suffered by the Nation in his death. We recall with pride the fact that, springing from the humblest conditions in life, Lincoln and Garfield rose step by step without any help but the force of their abilities and virtues to the front rank among Americans, and were chosen by the Republican party to bear its banner in its struggles to maintain the supremacy and glory of the National Union.

That the lapse of time cannot efface from the grateful recollection of the Republican party its memory of the brave soldiers, from whatever section or party ranks they may have come, who offered their lives in support of its policy of restoring and maintaining the Union of the States.

That a revenue greatly reduced in amount being all that is now needed to pay the interest on our public debt and the expenses of the Government economically administered, the time has arrived for such a reduction of taxes and regulation of tariff duties as shall raise no more money than shall be necessary to pay such interest and expenses. We therefore approve of the efforts now making to adjust this reduction so that no unnecessary burdens upon the consumers of imported articles may exist, and that no injury be inflicted upon our domestic industries or upon the industrial classes employed therein.

That we are gratified to observe that the laws for the protection of miners, and securing their wages under the constant administration of them by Republican mine inspectors, has done much for the comfort of the workers in mines, and that we hope to see important suggestions of the present Inspector for amendments, further to promote their comfort, adopted by the next Legislature.

That the relations between capital and labor should be so adjusted that the rights of laborers shall be fully protected.

That the fees of all State and County officers should be so regulated as to give a fair compensation to them, but not so great as to tempt applicants to corrupt methods to obtain the same, or to impose unjust burdens upon the people.

That we join with our Irish fellow-citizens in sincere sympathy with the efforts of their brethren in Ireland to break up, by means of just legislation, the [illegible] landed estates in that Island, and [illegible]troduce upon these lands for the general good of the people peasant proprietorship. We join with them also in the hope that efforts for home rule in all matters of local concern will prove successful.

That it is the duty of Congress to adopt laws to secure a thorough, radical and complete reform of the civil service by which the subordinate positions of the Government should no longer be considered rewards for party zeal, which will abolish the evils of patronage and establish a system making honesty, efficiency and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions.

That the industry, wisdom and firmness of Pres. Chester A. Arthur meets the cordial endorsement of the Republicans of **Indiana.**

That Sen. Ben. Harrison, by his able and faithful discharge of duty [illegible] on account of his eminent abilities challenges our admiration and confidence.

That Gov. Albert G. Porter is a wise and honest executive officer, and we congratulate the State upon securing the services of so faithful a public servant.

Since the last meeting of the Republican Convention of Indiana ex-Sen. Perry S. Lane, one of the gifted and ever-honored founders and trusted leaders of the Republican party, has departed this life and left a void in our ranks that fills us with sadness. He was eloquent for the right always, moved by the highest of impulses of patriotism, and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of the people of the State.

After the adoption of the resolutions the President stated that officers were unanimously nominated as follows: Secretary of State, E. R. Hawn; Auditor of State, E. H. Wolf; Treasurer of State, R. J. Hill; Attorney General, D. R. Baldwin; Reporter of Supreme Court, Jonathan W. Gordon, Superintendent of Public Instruction, John M. Bloss.

Judges of the Supreme Court—First District, Hon. Wm. B. Edson, of Posey County; Second District, Judge John G. Barkhue, of Jennings County; Fifth District, Judge J. F. Kibby, of Wayne County.

A committee from the Womans' Christian Temperance Union were introduced. Mrs. Geo. Merritt, of Indianapolis; and Mrs. Helen McGour addressed the convention in advocacy of the Constitutional amendment.

Telegraphers Secretly Organizing for Better Wages.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Grand Chief Operator of the United Telegraphers' Brotherhood is in this city on a secret mission, and has been in conference with the leaders here. It is estimated that at least two-thirds of the New York operators now belong to the Brotherhood, and the object is to secure the co-operation of the others. The policy of the Brotherhood is to work secretly, as it will be decided that that will be the most effective method. An affiliation with the Knights of Labor has been concluded. A telegrapher not a member of the Brotherhood said yesterday: "The main complaints now come from the West, where the men in some cases are treated very badly. The operators at Denver are already on strike, and will be supported by the Brotherhood and the Knights of Labor. The details of the organization are kept quiet, and non-members who are asked to join cannot find out much. They are told that they must join, if at all, in confidence that it will be all right. I am told that there is no present intention of a strike in New York, as the men are paid living rates, varying according to experience. The medium rate is 33½ cents an hour. But I should not be surprised if, when the Brotherhood gets stronger, there will be a movement for better wages here. It is certain that the men in the West will get considerable aid from the men in New York."

A new departure in the treatment of chronic diseases has been made. Send to DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard street, for their Treatise on Compound Oxygen, and learn all about it. *Mailed free.*

BLAINE, OF MAINE.

Plan of the Campaign—No Divisions Among the Republicans of Maine—Frye for Senator.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The Times gives to the Western Associated Press, in advance of publication, a copy of a letter by James G. Blaine, ex-Secretary of State, to the Republicans of Maine. Mr. Blaine says: It was in many respects a great misfortune that the election, following directly after a nefarious attempt to steal a State government, was one primarily involving national issue in the choice of a President and a Vice President. I believe there were many honest Democrats and honest Greenbackers in the State who sincerely desired to record their disapprobation of that iniquitous proceeding, but they found that to do so in 1880 involved a separation from party in a national campaign, and the abandonment of an issue in every way connected with the local politics of Maine. They felt that they could not turn their backs on their honorable and gallant standard bearer in the Nation to punish misdeeds of State officials at home. The time has now arrived, however, when no such embarrassment surrounds the plain question of duty, and it so happens that by the perverse designs of those who sought to impose a fraudulent government on Maine, the issue of that evil conspiracy is thrust upon the people in the pending election, whether they be willing or unwilling. Every intelligent man in the State recollects that 37 members of the Legislature were fraudulently counted out by Gov. Garcelon and his Council, and would have been deprived of their seats, to which they were elected by the people, and spurious members installed in their places, if it had not been for the interposition of the judiciary. The opinion of the Supreme Court was asked in a perfectly regular and constitutional manner, and the answer given by that tribunal destroyed the conspiracy against the rights of the people. The opinion of the court was so strong, its discussion of the elementary principles of republican government so able and so comprehensive, that it secured the administration of a much wider circle than those directly interested in its conclusions. In the pending election, therefore, the most important local question is that of sustaining an honest and independent judiciary. Second, in addition to this important State issue, the election of 1882 involves many questions of national importance, questions which deeply affect the prosperity of the people of Maine. Whoever neglects to make his influence felt in the pending campaign disregards interests which pertain to his own future, and his own fireside. The choice of four Representatives in Congress, and of a Legislature that shall appoint a Senator of the United States, brings directly before the people every issue that is involved in the administration of the National Government on every question in which parties divide in this country. The interest of the people of Maine must lead them, after sober second thought, to support the Republican party. By the spread of manufacturing industries, by the growth of our agricultural interests, the people of Maine become every year more and more interested in the maintenance of a protective tariff. No candid man believes that a protective tariff would be upheld for a single year if the opponents of the Republican party should come into power, and by so much as any voter in Maine helps to elevate free traders to power, by so much he aids to imperil the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the State, and not less so in the matter of ship building. Two out of every three candid free traders outside of New England will probably declare, if their party was in power, that they would at once proceed to admit foreign built ships to American registry and would break down what they term the odious monopoly of the coasting trade. Causes which need not here be enumerated have imposed a long list of hardships upon the navigation interests of the country, but the free trade party is the only one which has proposed to alleviate those hardships by the utter destruction of the navigation interest itself. On the consideration of the third point, Blaine says: The Legislature to be elected will have the important duty devolved upon it of appointing a Senator of the United States. Every Republican knows in advance that he is voting for Frye, and that nothing is to be left to the chance or uncertainty of the caucus. It is worth the zealous effort of all who cherish Republican principles to see that Maine's position in the Senate, now so honorable and so strong, shall not be impaired or imperiled by the result of the pending election. Our prospects are so far promising, the surroundings of the party in Maine so auspicious, that we all have heart and courage for the work of the campaign. The divisions that distract Republicans elsewhere are unknown among us, and it may be our happy fortune, by unity and victory, to set an example to the Republican party of the whole country, and thus to induce harmony and co-operation, which are indispensable to success.

PROHIBITION.

The Movement in Nebraska—Chicago Liquor Dealers Alarmed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—John B. Finch, who was one of the most earnest advocates of Prohibition in Iowa, and who has lately been lecturing in his own State (Nebraska) on the same subject, says the people are working to secure the submission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale or manufacture of liquors for drinking purposes. They are making a thorough canvass, with good chances of success. If the amendment is submitted, it will carry without a doubt by a large majority. Interviews with leading Anti-Prohibitionists and liquor men in Chicago show that they view with some alarm the inroads of the Temperance advocates in adjoining States, and that they are formed in a compact body and intend to fight the movement in Illinois from its inception with money, votes and political and personal influence. They generally advocate a high license as a means of suppressing doggeries and disreputable saloons.

The German temperance element have called a German Temperance Convention in this City for August 25, and have elected two delegates to represent them in the National Temperance Convention here August 23.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

More than Three-quarters of a Million Added to our Population in a Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that during the month of June there arrived in the Customs Districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, 90,971 passengers, of whom 84,786 were immigrants, 3,613 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 2,572 aliens not intending to remain in the United States. The total number of immigrants arrived in the above named Customs Districts from the principal foreign countries during the month of June, as compared with the same period of the previous year, was as follows:

	1882.	1881.
England and Wales	7,685	8,116
Ireland	10,156	10,[illegible]40
Scotland	2,097	2,536
Austria	2,162	5,355
Germany	21,226	31,194
Norway	5,080	5,296
Sweden	11,312	10,084
Dominion of Canada	8,470	7,769
China	4,333	3,055
All other countries	12,225	8,590
Total	84,786	85,535

The number of immigrants arrived during the year was 789,003, being much larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. It exceeded the number during the preceding fiscal year by 119,572.

Land League Aid for Egypt.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—The Land League branches in this City are considerably worked up over the action of the Charles S. Parnell branch in voting to send money to Arabi Pasha. It is expected tha the subject will cause a lively time at the Sunday night meetings. The Henry Grattan branch, of Kensington, is to have a picnic in a few days to Atlantic City. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Egyptian cause against England. Three Irishmen have been found who are to sail for Egypt in a few days to fight in Arabi's army. They are Patrick J. Carroll, L. M. McNamara and J. J. Hoolan. A member of the Grattan branch has offered $500 to defray the expenses of their voyage.

Indiana Anti-Prohibitionists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—At a meeting of the Anti-Prohibition League of Indiana, to-night, the following resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, That at the election in November next we support the Democratic party.

"*Resolved*, That we request all independent voters who care more for the welfare of our country than for party to stand by us in the battle for personal liberty."

This action was taken after the proceedings of the Republican State Convention held to-day.

THE STAR ROUTES.

Joe Blackburn as a Witness—Spencer has Skipped, and the Testimony Is All In.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.— Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky, was the first witness in the star route trial to-day. He said Congress had appropriated $5,900,000 for the maintenance of the star route service, every cent of which had been based on estimates in January, 1880; Brady informed him that by the 30th of June there would be a deficiency of $1,700,000, and he had then moved for an investigation. Of late years, said Blackburn, there had been many deficiencies, but there were none before the war.

Bliss then said that with the exception of testimony to be given by one witness, the prosecution had closed their case. He did not know that he had a right to make such motion, but he believed that from the important character of the testimony he could give, he would be justified in asking a postponement of the hearing until he could be produced.

The Court said that from reading the affidavit, it was clear the testimony of Spencer was of importance to the prosecution to have; still he must deny the motion. It would have seemed hard for the prosecution to have placed this man—an ex-United States Senator—under bonds, but they had that right, and could even have placed him in jail if necessary to secure his attendance. It was one of the hazards of the case, for the witness may have chosen to forfeit his bond. The Government was expected to have its witnesses ready at all times. He must therefore deny the motion.

Merrick—"If we had known he intended to leave we would certainly have placed him under bonds."

The evidence closed on both sides and the Court took a recess.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Bliss filed an affidavit asking a postponement until Spencer's testimony could be heard, and says he is informed and believes Spencer can testify that on one occasion he was present in the room of the defendant, S. W. Dorsey, when the latter took from his pocket and placed in an envelope six bills, of $1,000 each, and laid the envelope with the bills in it, on the table, telling him he expected the defendant Thos. J. Brady, to call in a short time, and he wished to show him, (Spencer,) what sort of a man Brady was, and how he (Dorsey) did business. That in a short time Brady called and after a few moments' casual conversation, Dorsey told him some one had left an envelope for him, and Brady took the aforesaid envelope, put it into his pocket without opening it and shortly afterward left, carrying it with him. That prior to that time, and when speaking of Brady's calling, said Dorsey had stated that Brady was a thief, and had further said that he (Dorsey) was interested in the mail contracts. Deponent is further informed and believes said Spencer can testify that subsequent to the conversation already given herein between Rerdell and Mr. James and MacVeagh, Stephen W. Dorsey came to the room of said Spencer in the Everett House, in New York, in great trouble and despondency, and stated to him (Dorsey) that his clerk had gone back on him and had given away the whole business, with more to that effect, and that the same day the latter stated to said Spencer that the matter had all been fixed up, that James W. Bosler had sat up with said clerk all night, and had finally succeeded in persuading him to make an affidavit denying his original statement. Deponent further says that his reason for believing said Spencer can testify, as herein before stated, that Thomas L James, John R. Van Wormer and Gen. Boynton had informed deponent that said Spencer has made to them said statements, though he is not sure the statement to Boynton related to anything more than an interview at which money was paid Brady. Deponent further says he is now informed similar statements had been made by said Spencer to various other persons who have so stated, but as they have not so stated directly to this deponent he does not refer to them more in detail.

Following is the substance of the counter affidavit offered by Ingersoll, which will be filed when the Court meets to-morrow: It is not true that he (Dorsey) had any such conversation with said George E. Spencer, as is set forth in said affidavit. Affiant further says it is not true said Spencer on one occasion was present in the room of this affiant when this affiant took from his pocket and placed in an envelope six bills of $1,000 each, laid the envelope with the bills in it on the table, telling him (the said Spencer) that he (affiant) expected Thomas J. Brady to call in a short time, and he (affiant) wished to show said Spencer what sort of a man Brady was and how he (this affiant) did business; and it is not true said Brady called, and after a few moments' casual conversation that this affiant told said Brady that some one had left an envelope with him for Brady. Neither is it true, as affiant believes, said Spencer will so testify. Neither is it true, as affiant believes, said Spencer ever told anybody he would so testify. Affiant states there is not one word of truth in the statement he ever put six bills of the denomination of $1,000 into an envelope for said Brady, or any number of bills of any denomination, or any bill of any denomination for said Brady. That the whole story is without the slightest foundation in fact. Affiant is further informed, and believes, said Spencer was here in attendance upon this Court for a long time; and he is informed that he (Spencer) frequently asked to be put on the stand on this very case; frequently stated he knew nothing against this affiant and could testify to nothing that would in the slightest degree tend to implicate this affiant or show he had ever conspired, as set forth in the indictment, or had done anything illegally in the contracts with star routes.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Riddleberger Opens the Campaign at Woodstock—Demand for a Protective Tariff—The Bogus Democracy.

WOODSTOCK, Va., Aug. 7.—Senator-elect Riddleberger made an informal beginning of the canvass in Virginia at this place today, which is significant in that he came out squarely for a protective tariff.

The speaker graphically sketched the healthful tolerance in Virginia politics that had followed the Liberal victory of last autumn. The tariff was discussed at length, and the speaker declared his party to be fully and unequivocally committed to the American theory and policy of protection.

As to general National politics, Sen. Riddleberger was earnest and pronounced in his proclamations of the sincerity, the cordiality and high purpose of the alliance between the Arthur administration and the Virginia Liberals.

"We are for Arthur because Arthur is for us," he said at the close of an eloquent passage, in which he sketched the eternal divorce of the Virginia Liberals from the anti American and sectional affiliations that they had once maintained, and pictured the duty and the advantages of a return to the Virginianism of Madison and Jefferson, a Virginianism which taught Americanism, which exalted Virginia as the fertile mother of great Virginians, who were also eminent Americans of great Virginian ideas, which were also the fundamental theories of American polity. "We fight," said the speaker, "the bogus Democracy that antagonizes the promotion of the National theory among our people, the American theory that embraces the whole country, and not merely a section of it, as worthy to be the cherished object of our pride and solicitude." The significant features of the address of Sen. Riddleberger and of the temper of the meeting, for the speaker and his auditors were in perfect accord throughout, were his earnest pleas for the broadest Americanism and his arraignment of modern self-styled Democracy, as the embodiment of sectional, provincial and un-American politics, and the enthusiasm his appeals elicited.

THE GARDINER FIRE.

Twenty Acres Burned Over—Many Families Entirely Destitute.

GARDINER, Me., Aug. 8.—Many of the families save only the clothing in which they escaped from their burning homes. Houses were torn down to stop the progress of the fire, which was got under control about 10:30, after extending half way up Spring street.

About 20 acres were burned over. All the manufactories of the lower dam were swept away. Between 300 and 400 men are thrown out of [illegible]ployment. Some 60 dwellings are de[illegible]ed. Loss upwards of $200,000. Insurance will not reach half that figure. As soon as the ruins cool, the work of reconstruction will begin. Large crowds of people flocked to the City to witness the spectacle. Large numbers of looters are at work.

While the block to the business interests of Gardiner is severe, yet the chief source of regret is the suffering which must necessarily ensue among those burned out.

It is reported that an old lady named Cluff perished and a man was killed.

This is the most serious conflagration Gardiner ever experienced. The great fire of 1857 started almost in the same locality.

An Inhuman Wretch.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 7.—Edward Turner, a colored teamster, became enraged at his horse to-night because he balked, and tying a strap around the poor animal's tongue pulled it out by the roots. He was arrested.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.

At 2:55 the doors reopened, when a request by Morrill that the tax bill be passed by unanimous consent was met with derisive laughter on the Democratic side.

Sen. Pendleton offered a resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote, tendering thanks to Hon. David Davis, President of the Senate, for the uniformly able, courteous and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate.

When the hands of the clock indicated the hour of 3, the presiding officer formally erminated the session in a brief speech. He said:

"SENATORS: After a very long and very laborious session, in which the Senate has performed its part of the public duty faithfully, we are about to separate. My thanks are due to each and every member for generous consideration and for friendly support in the chair. Wishing you all health and happiness, I now declare the Senate adjourned without day."

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—In the House, after reading of the journal, Hiscock moved to take a recess for an hour. Atkins remarked that if the House was to be delayed by recesses from hour to hour he preferred to adjourn for three days. O'Neill suggested that Hiscock make good use of a few minutes to reply to criticisms upon the action of the House by Sen. Plumb, but Hiscock stated he did not propose to make any reply.

Several ineffectual attempts were then made to have private bills considered, and at 11:15 the House took a recess until noon.

The House re-assembled at noon and took a recess until 2:45.

Before the last recess the Senate amendment to the House resolution for final adjournment was concurred in. A committee of three was authorized to wait upon the President and announce that Congress is ready to adjourn, and Hiscock, Carpenter and Atkins were appointed such committee.

When the House reassembled, Mr. Hiscock reported the committee had waited upon the President, who said he had no further communication to make to Congress.

Mr. Horr (Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, offered and asked present consideration of a resolution to correct an error in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, so appropriations made for the Kentucky river might be immediately available.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) objected, however, and the resolution was withdrawn.

Attempts were made by several members to pass Senate bills, but without effect.

The Speaker announced as members of the joint select committee to examine into the causes of the decline in American shipping Messrs. Page, Chandler, Robeson, Dingley, McLane and Cox.

The hour of 3 having arrived, Speaker Keifer addressed the House as follows:

"This House is about to terminate its first session. It has been an important one to the country. With thanks for the genous and kind treatment on the part of the House, and with my best wishes for all its members, regardless of party, I now, as authorized and required by the concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, declare this House adjourned without delay." [Loud applause.]

After spending an hour in hand-shaking and taking leave of each other the members left the hall, many of them going direct to depots.

MATCHING PENNIES.

Philadelphia Brokers Commence on Pennies, Change to Five Cents, Then to Five Dollars—Result: One Broker $12,000 Short.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Brokers in Third street talked of nothing else but of the wonderful luck of one of their number at the game of matching pennies. The game was played on Saturday afternoon after the Stock Exchange had closed. In the office of a leading member of the Exchange a number of brokers got together and discussed the dullness of the market. One suggested to another in a spirit of fun that they match pennies. In the course of 15 minutes all the pennies that could be got around the place had passed between the two gamblers, and, to make it interesting, they branched from coppers to five cent pieces. Quite a good sum had changed hands in this way, and the game in a short time became exciting, the spectators entering into it with as much zeal as the two participants, who by this time became thoroughly absorbed in the game of chance. Becoming excited, they changed the five-cent pieces to dollars, and a large sum of money passed from one to the other. In less than an hour one of the players was a loser to the extent of $1,500. At this point there was a lull. Then the winner said he would give his opponent three chances to double or quit. This was accepted, and on the first match he lost, increasing the sum to $3,000. The second chance increased it to $6,000, and the third to $12,000. This brought the game to a close. The man who lost gave his note for the amount and went home. To-day the story got out and went the full length of the street.

Death of George Von Hollen, the Chicago Defaulter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—George Von Hollen, a man for many years enjoying a certain share of public confidence, and who subsequently forfeited it by a breach of trust, and endured many years of miserable poverty as a consequence, died Monday night at 572 West Ohio street, from consumption, in his 49th year. He was a native of Holland, but coming to Chicago at the age of 24, engaged successfully in the meat trade, and, embarking in politics, subsequently filled various local offices. After having for some years held the office of member of the Board of Health, in 1871 he was elected City Collector, and was retained in that office until May 10, 1876, when he suddenly fled to Canada. The investigation which followed showed that he was a defaulter in nearly $125,000 of the City's funds. He remained at Hamilton, Canada, for years, escaping the police through a defect in the extradition laws, but was at length induced to return by a promise of immunity if he would divulge certain information he was credited with possessing detrimental to William Vocke, receiver of the Germania Insurance Company, who, it was said, had turned in tax receipts for $6,000 which Von Hollen had given him. After returning to this City Von Hollen refused to redeem his pledge. He was confined in the jail for some months, and when liberated returned to the meat business. Failing in this, he took a saloon on West Indiana street, near Elizabeth, and lived there with his family, a wife and four children, until a week ago. Then he was taken to the place where he died. He has been a broken man in every way since he came from Canada, and an attempt which he made to enter politics last Spring met with such a rebuff as to show him how low he had fallen in the estimation of his friends.

Tramp, Tramp, the Girls are Marching.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Aug. 9.—A party consisting of six young and pretty girls arrived at Mount Airy yesterday en route on a trip across the mountains of this State on foot. The girls are dressed in short skirts, heavy, serviceable shoes and broad-brimmed hats, and are prepared to journey in comfort. The distance to be traveled is 600 or 700 miles, much of it through wild and dreary forests. The girls have hammocks in their knapsacks and are prepared to camp out at night when desirable. They manifest no fears of being molested on the long journey before them, and say they are fully competent of taking care of themselves, both from beasts and mankind. Three of the fair tramps are Virginians, and the other three are Marylanders. Several of them are schoolgirls and are making the present journey across the country on foot for the purpose of enjoying the picturesque scenery of this section. The girls are all quite young, the oldest probably not over 20 and the youngest less than 17. They are stout and hearty, and though somewhat sunburned from exposure on their way here, are pretty and very modest and unassuming in their manners. The party leave to-morrow for the neighborhood of Bald Mountain.

The Late Democratic Candidate for Vice-President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—In response to the offer of Gen. Terrell, of the Republican State Central Committee, to circulate 10,000 copies of Wm. H. English's recent speech among country Republican clubs of Indiana, English replies accepting the proposition, and only stipulating that the Republican Committee shall pay the cost of the preparation. The letter is bitterly sarcastic on the subject of temperance, and of the Republican methods in Indiana, and expresses the utmost gratification at the sudden conversion of the Republican Committee.

An Indian Murdered.

BAXTER SPRINGS, KAS., Aug. 8.—A murder was committed this morning at the Quawham Agency, Indian Territory, 12 miles south of here. A white man who had been arrested and jailed for some trifling offense, killed his guard, a Wyandotte Indian, by driving a coal-pick through his body, literally pinning him to the floor. He then took the dying man's revolver and fled.

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CAUTION.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation.

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SPECIALTIES AND TOILET ARTICLES.

Toilet Cream	1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
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Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass, 50c)	1 00
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Family Syringe, $1 00.

LADIES! Read pages 13, 18, 21 and 26 of our new pamphlet, which accompany each bottle.

Our new pamphlet, with history of Preparations, sent FREE on application to

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13 West Fourteenth St., N. Y.

THE COLOR LINE.

A White Man Slashed and Cut by a Colored Barber.

CUMMINGS, Ill., Aug. 8.—An attempt at murder was made this afternoon. A young man named Edward McGubbins, employed in the Calumet Iron and Steel Company's mills, while waiting for the 3 o'clock dummy over the Fort Wayne road, stepped into one of the many saloons at the place, and there noticed a friend of his playing cards with a colored barber named Ed. Hall, who is better known as Ed. Isment. McGubbins passed some remark to the effect that he had better stop playing cards with the negro. This incensed the barber, and, uttering an oath, he ran from the saloon into his barber shop, near at hand, and, seizing a razor, he returned to where McGubbins was standing on the depot platform, and jumping upon him commenced to cut and slash his victim in a shocking manner. McGubbins fell to the platform, and the enraged barber bending over, seized him by the hair of the head, and pressing him back, was about to cut his throat from ear to ear, when his hand was stayed by a bystander.

The would-be murderer wrenched himself loose from the grasp of the bystanders and fled down the track. Officer Newland, who was close at hand, leaped into a buggy, pursued him some distance, and at length effected his capture, and conveyed him to the South Chicago jail, where he is now confied.

McGubbins, who is a young unmarried man, was conveyed to the station house, and there attended by Dr. Otto. He is terribly cut, slashed and covered with blood, and one of the razor gashes extended some 15 inches. It is thought that he will die.

Death of a Noted Lady Musician.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 8.—Yesterday afternoon Sister Mary Agnes Gubert died at Mount de Chantel Seminary, near this city. She was perhaps the most noted teacher of vocal music connected with any institution in the United States. Twenty-four years ago she came to this city from Philadelphia and took the veil, and was soon afterward placed in charge of the music department of Mount Chantel, where she has ever since remained. She soon acquired a reputation as a musician, and when Pareps Rosa was in this city she visited the Convent, and Sister Agnes sang the "Alpine Echo Song" so sweetly that that great singer frankly acknowledged she was the greatest singer she had ever heard. Soon afterward Max Strakosch offered her $50,000 for a season of six months in concert, but Bishop Whelan declined to permit her to accept, and she remained at the school, where she devoted her talents to her always large class. In every State in the Union she has old pupils who will remember her kindly, not only as a teacher, but as a friend.

The Election in Alabama.

SELMA, Aug. 9.—Specials from about 50 Counties show the election of Oneal and all the Democratic State ticket by a large majority, though much reduced from that of 1880. The election was very quiet and a light vote polled everywhere. In the Black belt the Republicans were not organized, and many negros voted the Democratic ticket. In the northern part of the State the Republican, Independent and Greenback State tickets were successful in many Counties. Colbert, Cullman, Dekalb, Elmore, Elowah, Lawrence, Landerdale, Lewistone, Jackson, Madison and Morgan have all elected Independents to the Legislature. In a number of Counties the Democrats have been successful by only narrow majorities, and in others the official count will be necessary to decide the result. The probabilities are the Democratic State ticket will not have more than 30,000 majority, and that there will be at least 20 Independents in the Assembly.

A New Political Dodge.

CONCORD, N. C., Aug. 5.—The North Carolians take the rag off the bush for enterprise in political affairs. The latest and most novel illustration of this characteristic is the inducement held out to attract a crowd at a political meeting to be held by the Democrats at Poplar Tent, in this County, on Monday. The features of the day are two marriages which are to take place on the ground. The brides-elect are two pretty and handsome young girls of this County, and their partners that are to be are two brawny chested young well to-do farmers. The brides are to be given away by one of the Democratic speakers. It is expected that the attractions promised will draw an immense crowd.

Raid on a Big Poker Game.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Shortly after noon yesterday a policeman, passing along Frankfort street, made a sudden dive down steps leading to the basement of French's Hotel, and carried dismay to a squad of gamins who had not observed his approach, for the reason that they were very deeply absorbed in a game of poker. The policeman captured their cards and four cents, which constituted the pot. The boys fled. The policeman tore up the cards and told the boys that he was tired of seeing them play in public, and that he should confiscate their material and arrest them the next time he saw them at the game. The boys looked sorry and said they would not play any more, and when he had got a little way along Chatham street they went at it again.

Riot at a Georgia Camp Meeting.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—There was a riot at Eastman Sunday, where a large number of negros from other places were attending camp meeting. On complaint of a colored man, Marshal Buchanan and his deputy, Harrell, tried to arrest a colored thief, but, as he was about to escape, shot and killed him. This excited the negros, who sought the officers, and one of them, to direct attention from himself, pointed out a young white man as being Harrell. The negros killed him and frightfully mutilated his body. They were with difficulty prevented from further riot and bloodshed. The military have been called out and the citizens have organized for protection in case of emergency.

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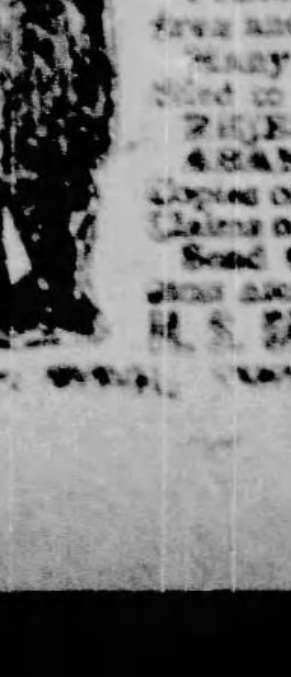

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EVERY SOLDIER disabled in the [illegible] by wound, disease, or injury.

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Pensions for Widows, Minor Children and Dependent Parents.

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ABANDONED CASES finished.

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Claims of every description prosecuted.

Send two 3-cent stamps for "Pension and Bounty Guide."

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News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy says drouth is seriously affecting the crops of the country.

William F. Scott, of draw poker notoriety, has been admitted to $10,000 bail at Chicago.

At Dwight, Ills., 11 buildings burned; loss, $18,000; insurance, $14,000. Supposed incendiary.

"Plunger" Walton has contributed $100,000 as a special partner in a new Wall street firm.

The trustees of the mammoth hotel at Rockaway Beach have leased it to a syndicate for a long term.

The Government Store-keepers' Association of the First District of Ohio, has been incorporated at Columbus.

The affair of Gov. Isaac Morton, of Cambridge, O., and Mrs. Hassaurek, of Cincinnati, has been satisfactorily adjusted.

Lieut. George L. Converse, who was wounded in a recent engagement with the Indians, has arrived at home at Columbus.

A number of female clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy were dismissed on account of the failure of the appropriations.

At St. Joseph, Mich., at 8 o'clock last night, a bright light was seen off port, which was believed to be a burning steam-barge.

The report of the Ohio Auditor of State shows that there are more horses in the State in 1882 than in 1881, but less cattle, hogs and sheep.

The Indiana Democratic State Central Committee unanimously elected ex-Sen. Joseph E. McDonald Chairman and Joel Rigley, Secretary.

The Assessors in Boston have placed upon that City a valuation of $672,490,100. The State, County, and City taxes aggregate 15.10 per $1,000.

Mexican section hands on the Southern Pacific attacked Chinese laborers at Gesta and drove them to El Paso. Several Chinese were badly hurt.

The Buffalo Board of Trade has let a contract for a fire-proof building of seven stories on the corner of Seneca and Pearl streets, to cost $111,770.

Pledges have been secured in a sufficient amount to insure the buying in of the Wesleyan Female College property and its retention by the Methodists.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company has sold to an English syndicate, represented by Close Brothers, 15,000 acres of land in the Pipestone District at $4 50 per acre.

The Democrats in the Sixth Iowa District are instructing their delegates to oppose Weaver, who is trying to get the Greenbackers and Democrats to combine on him.

The backers of Sullivan and Tug Wilson have notified them to cease training, as the New York Courts refused to enjoin the Police from interfering with the glove-fight.

Louis Niederman, a laborer, was held up by highwaymen in a remote portion of Milwaukee, and robbed and beaten half to death. He now lies in a precarious condition.

A son of Joel Karns, of Jeffersonville, Ashland County, fell beneath a load of hay. The wagon wheel passed over his head, crushing it and killing the boy instantly.

Jos. B. Stewart died in New York Monday of fatty degeneration of the heart. He was a graduate of Lexington, Ky., law school, and later was in the office of Henry Clay.

Henry Henchen's sash, door and blind factory, Cleveland, was destroyed by fire. Loss on machinery and stock, $24,000; insurance $9,000. Loss on building, $6,000; no insurance.

At Collinsville, Ala., during the absence of the parents, a little negro upset a lamp on the stand. Explosion followed, the house took fire, and the girl and three other children burned to death.

The Police at Cork repudiate the imputation that Fenianism is in any way connected with their action asking an increase of pay, and they intend to issue a formal declaration to that effect.

Chauncey I. Filly has prepared a 40 page pamphlet, addressed to the Republicans of Missouri, giving his reasons why the Republican party should not put a State ticket in the field at the coming election.

The indications are that Robert R. Hill, Republican nominee for Congress in the Sixth Illinois District, will be nominated to fill out the term of the late Representative Hawk, of the Fifth District.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, established an important precedent by his presentation at the British Court as a prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, the first instance of the kind for two centuries.

Under the laws of Minnesota, suit will be entered in behalf of the widow of the late Gov. C. C. Washburn to secure to her her legal one-third of his estate. This will greatly reduce the residuary bequests.

Pres. Arthur promises to be present at the second annual Oriole Festival, Baltimore, September 12, 13 and 14. All the military organizations in the country are invited to participate in the competition drill.

A depraved woman of Fort Wayne secured two young girls of the best families as recruits for a brothel at Peoria, and the Chief of Police at the latter City has been telegraphed to seize the procuress and her victims.

Dr. Reeves, Secretary of the West Virginia State Board of Health, has received information of a new cattle disease in several Counties of the State, and has ordered specific reports. It seems to be a contagious febrile affection.

Mrs. G. S. Boesen, wife of the agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Franksville, a small station in Racine County, Wis., was brutally outraged by a tramp who happened to find the lady alone in the house.

Rufus Hatch and a party of English and New York capitalists purchased 750,000 acres of grazing lands, lying between the Little Missouri and Powder rivers, from the Northern Pacific Railroad, at $1 an acre, on seven years' time.

The cattle plague now prevailing in two townships near Reading, Pa., has swept off 31 head within the past two weeks. The victims drop dead in the pasture or the stable, and their poisonous condition prevents any attempt being made to secure the hides.

At Boston the National Convention of Boiler Makers elected the following officers: President, J. S. White, Boston; Vice President, J. B. Mooney, Milwaukee; Treasurer, W. J. Finney, New York; Secretary, Jas. McGovern, Cleveland. Joseph Reilly is Chairman.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved of the design for a flag to be known as "the President's flag." It will fly from the mainmast of every vessel used by the President. The first one to be used will fly from the steamer Dispatch when the President leaves on that vessel for New York.

At Pittsburg, in a suit of the Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Company against Charles S. Henchman, to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract in failing to supply the plaintiffs with 10,000 steel rails, a judgment has been entered against the defendant for $80,859.

A dispatch from Matamoras, Mexico, says: News has just reached here of the execution of 25 Apaches who were captured by the Mexican troops and publicly shot at Chihuahua, Monday. They met their fate with an expression of the greatest contempt on their faces.

At Jamestown, Dak., the Rufus Hatch party of heavy operators on Wall street, were surprised at the great grain crops shown them by the Board of Trade. Hatch said to a party of friends this crop would put $300,000 into his pocket, as it would favorably affect the recent purchases of stocks.

Last Friday, W. Bird and son who live on a ranche at Bear River, Colorado, returning home from work, discovered their cabin had been burglarized. In company with five other men they started in pursuit, soon overtaking the thieves, and in a fight that ensued both the thieves were killed, also Mr. Bird's son.

John I. Blair, the railway king, states that a company has been organized, with a capital of $1,000,000, to bridge the Missouri river at Blair, Neb., giving connection to his roads in Iowa and Nebraska and affording the Northwestern Road access to its allies west of the Missouri.

The Grand Grove of the United States Ancient Order of Druids elected the following officers: Most Noble Grand Arch, Charles Weber, St. Paul; Grand Treasurer, Phillip Reichwein, Indianapolis; Trustees, Henry T. Eingenham, St. Louis; J. H. A. Miller, Cincinnati. The Order is in a prosperous condition.

The Naval Appropriation bill, approved on the 5th inst., provides that there shall be no more appointments at the Naval Academy of Cadet Engineers by the Secretary of the Navy, who will, therefore, notify all candidates who hold permits to report at the Academy on the 15th of September for examination for appointment as cadet engineers that their permits are revoked.

Gen. Raum will make 10 speeches in Maine.

Harry Carroll, of Mansfield, O., was killed by the cars near that City Friday.

Jacob Stoll, living near Circleville, fell from a wheat stack on Friday, breaking his neck.

Newton Lewis, living near Crothersville, Ind., committed suicide by drowning, on Saturday.

The funeral of Gen. G. W. Warren took place at Newport on Saturday. Gen. Hancock was among the pall bearers.

E. J. Waring, editor of the Afro-American, at Columbus, has been appointed to a $1,000 clerkship in the Pension Office.

At Grant City, Mo., 12 business houses were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $35,000 to $50,000; insurance, $11,000.

The Federal Council of Venezuela has conferred on Congressman Springer the decoration of the "Bust of the Liberator."

After four days' balloting, the Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District of Texas has nominated Col. Charles Stewart.

Dennis Oorvalt, of West Richfield, Summit County, committed suicide on Saturday, as did Thos. McFadden, of Sylvania, Licking County.

The members of the Republican National Committee deny that any action has been taken looking to the demand for the resignation of Sec. Dorsey.

Patrick Butterfied, an old Irish gardener at Streator, Ill., murdered Johnnie Hayes by hitting him on the head with a club. He was annoying him, along with other boys.

The guests of the Hotel Bellevue, at Long Branch, N. Y., were stampeded yesterday by the discovery of a couple of cases of typhoid fever. The hotel will be closed to-day.

A dispatch from Jamaica says Westgate, the self-confessed assassin of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke, arrived there, and the evidence implicating him in the crime is strong.

Hiram Veiswinter and Robert Parker undertook to shoot a pigeon match at Shenandoah, Penn., on Saturday. The former took true aim and shot his opponent's head off.

An Irish girl and a negro man, though married, have been convicted at Detroit of unlawful cohabitation. The laws of Michigan do not sanction the marriage of whites with negros.

At Brownsville there are 22 cases of yellow fever, all Mexicans but one American. The northern mail was sent back from above. There is more alarm at a distance than there is cause for.

The trouble over the ownership of the cottage at the Loveland Camp Ground, occupied by the Evangelist, Harrison, has been settled by Mr. Harrison paying $100 for the lot upon which the house stands.

A dispatch from Hammonds, Ill., states that the establishment of Stein, Hirsh & Co., for the manufacture of jewelry, buttons, etc., from beef's blood, burned. Loss, $50,000. Believed to be fully insured.

Albert Harrison, a worthless fellow, living in Philadelphia, while intoxicated, stabbed his son William, inflicting probably a fatal wound. The son interposed to protect his sister from being abused by the father.

At Ullin, Ill., in a row, Douglass Hethcote was thrown down by a man named James Goodman, and while he (Hethcote) was down, Goodman struck him on the head with a club and killed him. Goodman is in jail.

Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, and President of the Ohio Republican Association, addressed a letter, as Chairman of the Special Committee on the purchase of the Garfield mansion, to Mrs. Garfield.

Three hundred delegates were present at the sitting of the annual convention of the Irish Land League at Manchester Saturday. It was resolved to alter the title of the Land League to "Land and Labor League of Great Britain."

Henry George, the writer on economic subjects, who was arrested in Ireland on Wednesday, is an Englishman by birth. Having lived in California for a number of years he has probably been naturalized in this country. By trade he is a journeyman printer.

Charles Recke, of Union Hill, N. J., believing his wife was unfaithful, followed her into the street and shot her. He then shot himself. Neither wounds were serious, however, and his wife preferred charges against him, and he was bound over for trial in $3,000 bail.

At Pomeroy, Ohio, W. T. Campbell and Wm. Swisher arrested for participation in the mob to lynch Holmes, a negro charged with outraging a child, went to jail, refusing to give bail. The Sheriff has armed 25 men to prevent friends of Campbell and Swisher from liberating them by force.

Two boys named Knepper, aged 11 and 13, living with a man named Teegarden, at Lithopolis, 16 miles south of Columbus, O., have disappeared. They started to pick blackberries and their buckets, shoes and stockings have been found in the woods. No water within two miles, and their disappearance is a mystery.

The Photographers' Convention elected officers for the next year as follows: J. E. Beebe, of Chicago, President; W. H. Sherman, of Milwaukee, Secretary; J. H. Reed, of Clinton, Iowa, Treasurer; Executive Committee, J. F. Ryder, of Cleveland, W. A. Armstrong, of Milwaukee.

At a gathering of sports in New York to arrange a fight between James Elliott and Tug Wilson, Mike McDonald was selected as stakeholder. Wilson's representative asked that the stake be $2,500, and Elliott and his backer left to procure the money. The battle-ground is to be within 500 miles of New Orleans.

The body of Mrs. Driscoll was found in a cornfield, near Lebanon, Ill., a few days ago, with the skull crushed in, indicating murder. Suspicion turned toward her son, who left the neighborhood soon after the discovery. He was pursued and arrested at Red Wing, Minn., and brought back for examination.

A day or two ago a sensational dispatch was sent to a Cincinnati paper from Arcola, Ill., to the effect that an oil well of immense richness had been struck by some well-diggers. The report proved to be false, as it was only an explosion of gas, which, upon being ignited, flamed up to a considerable height.

By the accidental explosion of a barrel of gunpowder in a tradesman's shop near a school house in Grodeno, Russia, all the children in the school house, who were Jews, were killed. A large number of bodies were taken from the ruins. Windows and doors of churches and other buildings in the neighborhood were shattered.

The first 400-foot span of the North Pacific bridge over the Missouri River at Bismark, Dak., was finished Saturday. The bridge, when completed in October next, will be over 1,300 feet long, 75 feet above the River, and the only bridge on the river having solid granite piers. Work on the bridge began about two years ago. It will cost about $1,000,000.

Frank Howe, formerly an employe of the Troy & Greenfield Railroad at North Adams, Mass., was arrested on a charge of being connected with a train robbery. He confessed his guilt, and implicates H. E. Eastman, formerly night yard-master of the Troy & Greenfield road, and George Warner, also an employe of the road. These have been arrested.

The State Department has received through the Legation at St. Petersbug, Russia, a copy of a circular issued by the Russian Ministry in relation to the expulsion of Israelites, in which the local authorities are directed not to expel Israelites established prior to 1880 and residing there in virtue of regular permission; and, on the other hand, directing them to take measures to prevent new authority being given to Israelites who have not the right of residence.

At Fort Wayne Policeman Doyle attempted to arrest George Alexander and his companion for disorderly conduct. The two beat Doyle, injuring him very seriously. Doyle shot George Alexander and left him dead, while he took the other rough to the station-house, where he himself fell exhausted by his wounds and had to be carried to his home. Both roughs are from Charlotteville, Virginia, but George Alexander has a mother living at Newark, Ohio.

Thomas Elder, keeper of a saloon on the Shelleyville pike, 14 miles from Louisville, was shot dead on Saturday night by some unknown person. Elder was behind the bar at the time waiting on a customer when the assassin rode up to the open door and fired two shots. During the recent political canvass he had trouble with some of his neighbors on the questions at issue, and it is thought his death is a part of that quarrel. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Department of State is in receipt of advices from Consul Tanner, at Leig, Belgium, showing the crops of England and Belgium have suffered severely through the protracted wet weather. Farmers in Belgium only hope at best to secure half a crop of wheat. Irish potatos are taken out of the soil so wet they commence to rot a week after they are gathered. Large importations must necessarily follow and American farmers are strongly urged to devise some means of placing their Irish potatos on the markets of Brussels and Antwerp, where they will meet with ready sales the coming Winter.

LAKESIDE.

Close of the Camp Meeting.

LAKESIDE, Aug. 15, 1882.

After the battle one may take a calm survey of the field and reckon up results. In brief it may be said that it is the general sentiment that this has been as successful a season as Lakeside ever enjoyed, despite the unfavorable weather. The wet and backward season kept many hundreds at home who otherwise would have come in the early part of the season. Then, during the most of the camp meeting, when the attendance is always the largest by far, it rained every day of the 13 except the last three, and this hindered many hundreds from coming. The weather during the Sunday School Encampment was all that could be desired. And now, for a few days at the close it is really delightful.

The last day of the meetings, Monday, was devoted entirely to the subject of temperance. There was a great variety of speakers, though not much sentiment—old men, young men, laymen, ministers and women. Early in the forenoon a general talk was given, a free expression of sentiment by any and every one, some of them to edification and some failures. Some not accustomed to public speaking got muddled and made slips of the tongue that they would not like to see literally reported. But most of the remarks were sensible and good. Later in the forenoon the ladies held a meeting of their own, presided over by Mrs. Rev. Winter, of South Toledo, which in the main was very good. Two or three spoke too low to be heard except by a few in front, and the audience was large, well filling the auditorium. Some were considerably frightened in appearing before so large an audience, but two of the speakers were not of that kind. The ladies were earnest and pious about their work, reviving the fires of the crusade, and largely recovering the day from the failures some of the men had made in the morning. Several of the ladies made reference to the fact that if women could vote they would soon settle the question of temperance.

Three strong addresses were made during the day. In the morning by Rev. L. A. Belt, in the afternoon by Rev. J. S. Broadwell, of Mansfield, and in the evening by Rev. G. Lease, of Kenton. Nearly all the speeches and talks of the day were favorable to prohibition as the only effective method of relief from the evils of intemperance. The sentiments most applauded were not the most radical and severe, but those of most determination to conquer the evil and vote for temperance men and principles independent of party politics. The entire tone and tenor of the meeting showed that this great multitude and the Methodist Church are strongly in favor of measures that will not regulate but wipe out this evil from the land.

The meeting did not commit itself to prohibition in a party sense, nor denounce either of the other parties as parties, but expressed a determination to defend themselves from the tricks of political demagogues and support the men who are decidedly temperance men, and mix up temperance with both politics and religion, until the issue will be forced upon all and finally succeed. All parties and creeds and classes were represented in the audience and on the platform.

The camp meeting had an informal close last night. At the close of the address Rev. Mr. Belt, the President of the Camp Meeting Association, struck up the doxology and then offered a very brief prayer, and the people dispersed.

At the pavilion the Germans continued later, and sung the doxology many times over the good results of their meetings. The spiritual results of the German camp meeting are more apparent and more immediate than among the English.

To-day people are going home in great numbers, yet many are remaining until cool weather. Here, there and yonder over the grounds families are just moving in to enjoy the season after the crowds have gone.

A meeting of the Lakeside auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held to day for business. The annual election took place, the officers elected being as follows: President, Mrs. C. Barkdull, of Lakeside; Vice President, Mrs. Dr. Wm. Nast, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Rev. T. N. Barkdull, of Toledo; Mrs. Rev. E. Y. Warren, of Mansfield; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. P. Duval, of Delaware; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Jacobs, of Lakeside; Treasurer, Mrs. John Rice, of Attica. The report of the Treasurer showed the Society to be in good financial condition. Over and above sustaining their Bible reader in India, Miss Victoria Grey, they have $54 in cash. This the Treasurer was ordered to place at interest until it was needed by the Society.

The various branches of business are being settled up, showing success in all departments. It is decided that Dr. Vincent and his brother will take charge of the Sunday School Encampment again next year, and that Mr. Harrison will be at the camp meeting. It is believed the management will do the wise thing to continue Mrs. Baldridge in the hotel, and Mr. S. Case, of Bowling Green, in the large dining hall. Both of them have given excellent satisfaction this year, and although the income is not as large as it would have been with fine weather during camp meeting, yet they both stand well before the public, and would receive large patronage another season. Some of the best paying specialties were this year given to others that have formerly been connected with the lunch stand, as confectionery, soda fountain, etc., and these have made quite a difference. These prices have been very moderate, and both quality and quantity good. The handsome sum in cash received by the Association from this business, beside the almost universal satisfaction to the public, is a fine score for Mr. Case. The success of the hotel has been as Mrs. Baldridge always makes it. The hotel will remain open until after the military reunion of Ex-Pres. Hayes Regiment here, and Hoffman's Battalion, the 23d and 24th.

The officers of the "Waite" faithfully kept their word to run here every day during camp meeting. The "St. John" now comes here two or three times a week, this week Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The project is revived, with fair prospects, of a railroad to Lakeside. This or a daily boat from Toledo, would open up a large trade from the Future Great to this young Summer City of the woods that is leaping up so rapidly into a population which during months of the year is counted away up in the thousands. COR.

NEAR NEIGHBORS.

Ottawa County

Oak Harbor Exponent.

Otto Calling's wife has been declared insane by medical experts and sent to Columbus Asylum for treatment. The family resides near the infirmary.

Mr. T. Walt, late of Creston, O., has been appointed station agent of the W. & L. E. at Oak Harbor, and took charge of the office August 3. A set of instruments has been placed in the telegraph office, and Mr. Walt is ready to receive and send messages from this office over the Western Union lines.

The School Board at their last meeting elected the following teachers for the ensuing term: Miss Sarah Woodward, Roselle Snider, Rettie Rice and Louise E. Franck. The Superintendent, Prof. G. W. Worst, was elected last Spring.

Ottawa County has 4,886 horses; worth $[illegible]298; or $52 66 per head. At least that is the amount we pay taxes on this year.

Friedman Tsak, the man who was so unfortunate as to have his legs broken while riding on the gravel train, had been in the employ of Mr. Goldsmith but two days. When the accident happened he was sitting on a flat car, with his legs dangling over the side. The fences at crossings on this road are built close to the track, and the unfortunate man's leg came in contact with one, breaking it twice in two. He has been removed to the Alms House, neither the company or contractor being at all responsible for the accident.

A Blue Heron.

MOUNT VERNON, O., Aug. 14.—George Yager, living near this city, shot a blue heron which stood four feet six inches in hight, and measured five feet 10 inches from tip to tip. An examination of its stomach showed over 20 fish in different stages of digestion.

Terrific Boiler Explosion.

SYDNEY, O., Aug. 14.—At Jackson Center, a small Town 12 milas northeast of here, the boiler in the steam sawmill belonging to Richard Buircley, burst, completely demolishing the mill and injuring all the houses in Town. The three men who were in the mill at the time were miraculously saved with but slight injuries.

Murder at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 14.—John Metzger, a molder, was murdered by his step-son, Charley Wagner, aged 17, during a family quarrel, which originated between the parents, the boy taking his mother's part. The mother was very drunk, and all were intoxicated. The boy killed his father instantly by a stab in the heart with a pen-knife.

Thurman.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Thurman is reported as looking younger than he did 10 years ago. Is Thurman trying to break into the guild of the kids?

To Ladies

suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses incident to their sex. Dr. Pierce's treatise, illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates, suggests sure means of complete self-cure. Sent for three letter postage stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

LIQUOR-SELLING IN GERMANY.

HON. CHAS. REEMELIN, of Cincinnati, one of the most intellectual of the Germans whom the insurrection of 1848 favored this country with, and who is a very acceptable writer on political subjects, writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* a very comprehensive statement of the *status* of the liquor-trade in Germany. He says:

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

In a private conversation we had at an occasional meeting, you asked me to furnish you more fully in writing what I had there expressed verbally, and I have no reason to refuse to comply with your request. The subject of our conversation was the laws of Germany on the subject of public houses where beer, wine and liquors are sold at retail.

These laws are not uniform in all the States, no more than they are here. They are much freer *from executive*, administrative, and police *legislation* than here; and there is therefore more executive, administrative, and police *direction* and *regulation*. The enactments are brief and permanent; the regulations varied to special causes, but always subject to superior orders and instructions, and ever within the legislative general provisions.

All rests on well understood public axioms, as free from ultra Temperance ideas as from ultra nonsense of popular freedom. The German don't confound (Gewerbe Freiheit) freedom to carry on an occupation, profession, or business within a State, with (Handels-Freiheit) freedom of commerce with the world at large.

He excludes from Gewerbe Freiheit the keeping of public houses, hotels, taverns, drug stores, places where explosive compounds are sold, and public exhibitions. These the statutes, the executive orders, and the police regulations hold to require concession—license—and to be subject to public supervision, close control, and specific treatment; also that they pay the public expenses caused by them. The time when beer, etc., may be sold, the quality of the drinks, the responsibility of the seller and his employes are all avowedly within public authority. Not every locality is deemed proper for carrying on this sort of business, nor is every man or woman held to be fit to carry it on. The public authorities concede or refuse, according to their judgment of the character of the person or the proposed location.

Favoriteism would not be tolerated by the general public.

Nearly all the persons engaged in this traffic own the premises. It requires very special reasons to justify a license to a renter or to a person whose personal property or character shows no reliance as to certainty of fines being paid or penalties being enforced. I will instance restaurants carried on in railroad stations, at theaters, etc., where the premises are owned by the managers in chief or companies.

You will say: "Why, this is a good deal as it used to be *here* in early times." And I admit it, provided you will understand that a grog-shop is and has been in most parts in Germany entirely out of the question. And allow me to add that our American people and government were very sensible on this subject before ultra Temperance and ultra Free Tradeism befuddled both.

In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and large parts of Germany, being a freeholder of the respective premises is necessarily the precondition, because the license attaches to the house and premises. It is likewise so as to drug stores.

I venture to suggest that the sooner we take up the policy that every retailer of liquors, beer, etc., shall be his own landlord the quicker we will get on the right track.

I say, then, retrace your steps; restore common sense, discard fanaticism, and restrain individual selfishness and superstitiousness, and all will yet be well. The first step must be to get the license fraud out of the Constitution. It was not in it as it passed the Convention; a deceived people voted it in. C. REEMELIN.

This shows what the German brewers claim here is something unheard-of in their native land, which we are told is the Paradise of the beer-lover. There experience and common sense long ago brought about such a regulation of the traffic as the Republican party has sought to bring about in Ohio. The essential points are the same:

1. The sale of liquors is prohibited to any irresponsible fellow whom the brewer will credit with a keg of beer, and some bar furniture. It is kept in the hands of men who are pecuniarily responsible, and who are under the rigid surveillance of the police. This breaks up all manner of dives and dead-falls.

2. Each community regulates for itself, and through its police authorities, the hours of the day, etc., when liquors shall be sold.

This is all we want in Ohio.

Soldiers' Money in State Treasury.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 15.—During the war soldiers in the field paid money to State agents to be paid into the State Treasury and transferred from thence to County treasuries, and paid from thence to a designated person. All unclaimed money in County treasuries, after a given date, was, under the rule, to be returned to the State Treasury.

There is in the State Treasury about $3,000 of an unclaimed fund of this money, but for 10 years a most vigilant search was made by correspondence and agents to find those to whom this balance is due, but it has been many years since any one was found, and this money most likely belonged to soldiers who were killed and were without relatives or friends in the State.

Some cases have turned up in Holmes County, where parties claim they never received their money from the County Treasurer. The State officials have produced evidence that the money was sent to the County treasury, but that official never returned any at the expiration of nine months, and cannot show receipts for the same on his abstract, so that the issue is with him.

The Kitzelman Murder Case.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 14.—After a continuous and almost sleepless session since Thursday morning, the jury in the Kitzelman murder case this afternoon reported disagreement, standing ten to two, ten being in favor of conviction of murder in the first degree, and two for second degree. There is considerable indignation among the people over the result, as the general belief is that the man deliberately outraged and murdered his own daughter.

Crushed in a Quarry.

BEREA, O., Aug. 15.—Frederick Uchert, a German, and an employ of the Berea Stone Company, was instantly killed in one of the quarries by a huge mass of rock falling upon him, crushing him in a terrible manner. This is the second death resulting from an accident, which has occured in this family within a short time, Uchert's father having been killed by the falling of a derrick some few months ago.

The Strike at Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 14.—The manufacturers and strikers held a conference today at which the manufacturers made a proposition to the men to return to work at the old wages, the advance to be given if the manufacturers signed the scale in Pittsburg. The strikers refused this and made a counter proposition, offering to go back at an increase, the manufacturers to make a reduction in case the strike should be a failure in Pittsburg. The mill owners are now considering the latter proposition.

Newsboy Fatally Injured.

MANSFELD, O., Aug. 14.—Eddie Shiffler, a newsboy, in jumping from an emigrant train on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Road, was thrown under the wheels and badly mangled. He cannot live.

Republican Nominations.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 14.—The Republican County Convention was held at the City Hall Saturday and was largely attended, and much interest manifested. The following excellent ticket was put in nomination: For Treasurer, C. N. Bancroft; Recorder, S. S. Peters; Prosecuting attorney, J. W. Firestone; Commissioner, Thomas Robinson; Infirmary Director, Jacob Bleile.

Mill Fired by Tramps.

AKRON, O., August 14.—The large flour mill owned by Philo Chamberlin, of Cleveland, burned this morning, supposed to have been fired by tramps. It had not been running for some time, but was fully supplied with costly machinery. Loss from $25,000 to $35,000; insurance not known.

Suicide from Despondency.

NEW PARIS, O., Aug. 14.—Miss Kate Ryan, a young woman, whose parents live near Richmond, Ind., shot herself through the head at the home of a married brother, one mile south of Westville, during the absence of the family. Poor health had caused her to become discouraged, and she took her life in a fit of despondency.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

In Territory Contiguous to Toledo.

Tiffin, O.

TIFFIN, Aug. 10.—The Democratic Judicial Convention held here to-day, was a quiet one. It was organized temporarily at 11 A. M., with Hon. W. P. Noble, of Seneca, as Chairman, Glessner, of Hancock, Secretary, and Fisher, of Hardin, Assistant. The appointment of the Committees was then made, and upon motion the Convention then took a recess till 1:30 P. M., at which hour the Convention re assembled. The reports of the committees were then submitted.

George E. Seney, candidate for Congress in this District, was made permanent Chairman. Henry Seney, of Hardin, and the present incumbent, Judge H. H. Dodge, were the candidates; but Henry Seney, before any nomination was made, arose and expressed himself unwilling to invade the precedent of giving the second term, moved to suspend rules and make the nomination of Judge H. H. Dodge, of Wood County, the unanimous choice of the Convention. Wood County quickly caught on, and Dodge was made the candidate for Judge in the Third Subdivision of the 10th District. The laugh was then put upon Mr. Dodge as he came in the room in a conspicuous place, but unnoticed by Mr. Noble, who arose and had a committee appointed to escort their candidate in. Thereupon Judge Dodge disappeared, amid much laughter.

Dr. Norton was prominent by his absence from the Convention.

The Republicans have a fighting chance of electing a Judge if a good nomination is made, as the Democratic majority in this District is only about 100.

Blissfield, Mich.

BLISSFIELD, Aug. 10.—Mr. Robert Bruce, of Ogden, came to Blissfield Saturday last, got too much tangle foot on deck started for home, and found himself short about $800. One Brown was arrested to-day on charge of the same, and is now in Adrian jail.

Sylvania, O.

SYLVANIA, Aug. 13.—Mr. Cooper lost a fine cow last week by poisoning. He must keep his cow shut up. Because he is an officer he must not think he can let his cow run and enforce the law on others, and not obey it himself.

On Wednesday, August 9, of consumption, the only child of Louis and Clara Rhodes, aged 10 months and six days. It was brought to Sylvania for burial.

Clinton, Mich.

CLINTON, Aug. 15.—The train on the Jackson branch of the Southern Railroad, running up Sunday night, dashed into a flock of sheep belonging to James Hogan, killing 12. By some means the sheep had strayed from the pasture, and the track was a nice dry place to lie upon.

CLINTON, Aug. 14.—A man with a wife and two small children had a girl 11 years of age living in the family. While his wife was away on a visit he outraged the girl, and threatened vengeance dire if she divulged the affair. The parents of the girl lived some 15 miles away. When she went home she told her parents what had occurred. There was a lively time brewing for the scamp, and he left for parts unknown. The name is suppressed on account of the wife and her parents. The wife and her two children have gone home to her parents. The family lived three miles north of this place.

Sylvania, O.

SYLVANIA, Aug. 14.—This afternoon a fine looking, fair complexioned young man, a stranger in the village, who spoke with a decided German accent, came into the store of Mr. J. H. Parker and bought a few small articles to the amount of $1.70. He gave Mr. P. a $10 bill. Mr. P. not having sufficient change, stepped into the next door to borrow a small sum. When he returned he gave the stranger the balance of his change. The young man walked away quite rapidly, and Mr. P. in a few minutes went to the drawer where he had left the $10 bill, and found that the y. g. s. had taken it with him. Mr. P. and the Deputy Marshal started in pursuit, but failed to overtake the nice rascal.

SYLVANIA, Aug. 15.—Mr. Fletcher, the Marshal, and Mr. Cooper, the Constable, started in pursuit of the boy that purloined the $10 bill yesterday, and captured him this morning about daylight, at Mr. Ostrander's, four miles south of this place. His examination is set for to day.

Upper Sandusky, O.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Aug. 15.—Miss Minnie Roppold, who died very suddenly Sunday morning, was interred this morning in the old Mission Cemetery. Her age was 18.

At a special meeting of the Council last evening the right of way was granted to the Midland Telephone Company to erect poles, etc., and Michael Burckhardt was appointed as a night policeman.

The paper mill will be finished this week, and they will at once commence the manufacture of straw board.

Sylvania, O.

SYLVANIA, Aug. 15.—The boy that appropriated Mr. Parker's $10 bill yesterday was brought before Esq. Clarke, J. P., to-day, and having pleaded guilty was fined $10 and costs, amounting to $18 40, all of which he paid, together with Mr. P.'s $10. A revolver found on him was also confiscated, when the lad started on his way to Toledo a poorer, and it is hoped, a better boy.

Milan, O.

MILAN, Aug. 16.—Yesterday was quite an eventful day in this town. Something like 50 Odd Fellows, including the Grand Master of the State, met here to organize Marks Lodge, and Milan now boasts an Odd Fellows Lodge with a goodly number of members.

Erie County Institute for teachers opened at the Normal School building yesterday, with a larger attendance than usual.

The old bridge that has done such good service for the last 45 years, was sold at auction yesterday to T. E. Pomeroy for $100.

"There's millions in it." It is reported that our townsman, John Croft, has fallen heir to a fortune of £1,000,000, by the death of a relative in England.

Its Pa Curtis now, and George seems to feel as happy as though it was a boy.

A Spinster with a Shotgun.

CANTON, O., Aug. 12.—An excentric and probably demented spinster of 40, named Minnie Krueger, has complained recently that boys fire guns at night near her house, disturbing her sleep, but this story proves to have been an invention to direct suspicion from her own strange and murderous freaks. Last night Gottlieb Summers and wife were awakened by a loud report and the crashing of glass in their bedroom window. On investigation they found that Miss Krueger had deliberately gone to their house with a shotgun heavily charged with powder and pebbles and fired through the window at them. Her aim was high and the pebbles lodged in the wall above the bed. Miss Krueger was arrested to-day and committed for trial. No reason for her singular action is known.

Toledo Provision and Grocery Market.

NOTE—Prices given below are based as nearly as possible on dealers' wholesale rates. As values of green fruits, vegetables, etc., are subject to wide and rapid fluctuations, allowance must be made for sudden and unexpected influence as well as for condition and quality.

Hog Products, steady.

PORK—Heavy Mess Pork, $23 00; Short Mess Pork, $23 00; Short Clear Mess Pork, $25 50; Clear Pork, $25 50; Neck Pork, $21 50. Rumps out of the market.

HAMS—Sugar cured Hams, 18 ℔s and over, 14½c; do. do. 15 ℔s average, 15c.

SHOULDERS—12c.

BREAKFAST BACON—14@14½c; Clear Bacon Sides, 15c.

DRIED BEEF—16c.

LARD—Kettle rendered, tierces, 13¾c; Kettle Lard, barrels, 14; Kettle Lard, half barrels, 14¼c.

BUTTER—Scarce; choice, —@22c; good fair, 18@20c; low grades, 10@12c.

EGGS—More plenty at 18c.

SALT—Unchanged; Michigan and New York $90, in wholesale lots. Retail price, $1.10.

CHEESE—Unchanged; New York full cream, 11½c, choice Michigan, 15c; Limberger, 16c.

POULTRY—Chickens, dressed, 11@12c; Turkeys, dressed, 13@14c; ducks, dressed, 11@12c; Geese, dressed, —@—c.

POTATOES—New Potatoes, ℔ bbls., $1.50@2.00.

BEANS AND PEAS—Market firm; hand-picked, marrow, $3.90@$4.00 ℔ bush; navy, ℔ bu. $3.90; hand-picked, medium $3 50@3.75; kidneys $3.85@4.00; beans not hand-picked, ℔ bu., $2.75@3.25, according to condition. Canada Peas, ℔ bu., $2@2.25.

DRIED FRUIT—Dried Apples, for good quality, ℔ ℔, 6@7 do., choice bright color, sliced, 6@8c. Peaches, dried, unpeeled, 10@12c; peeled, 15@20c.

LETTUCE—℔ ℔, 3c.

GREEN PEAS—℔ bu., 60@75c.

SPRING CHICKENS—℔ doz., $2.50@3.00.

ONIONS—New, ℔ bu., $1.50.

TOMATOES—$2.00@2.25 ℔ bu.

PEARS—Half barrels, $4.00@5.00; barrels $8@9.00, according to quality.

NEW APPLES—℔ barrell, $2.00@3.00.

BLACKBERRIES—$4.00@5.00 as to quality.

WATERMELONS—$25.00@30.00 ℔ 100.

SUNDRIES—Vinegar, ℔ gall., 10@15c for ordinary; Hines' pure apple, 16c. Honey scarce; Nice quality in pound sections, ℔ ℔, 18@20c; fair quality 12@15c.

CODFISH—Small, whole, 6c; large, whole, 7@7½c, boneless, 8@10c.

Hardware.

COPPER.		IRON.	
Copper bottom	—@32	Sheet, 10 to 14	$4 40
Sheetings, 14 oz.,		do 15 to 17	4 50
(tinned)	—@32	do 18 to 21	4 60
Sheetings, 14 oz.,		do 21 to 24	4 80
(plat. & tinned,	—@42	do 25 to 26	5 00
Babbit Metal	10@35	do 27	5 20
Antimony	—@25	Advance Charcoal	1 50
Solder, 1st qual.	—@14	Juniata Advance	2 50
Solder, half & hf.	—@17	Flat Bar, common	2 70
NAILS—WHEELING.		Horseshoe bar	3 70
8x60	$4 00	HORSE SHOES.	
8 and 9	4 25	Burden's	$4 88
6 and 7	4 50	Perkins	4 88
4 and 5	4 75	GLASS.	
3	5 50	8x10	$7 50
3d and fine	7 00	9 and 10x12	7 00
Clinch	6 75	9 and 10x14	7 00
Cut spikes	4 25	(Discount 60 & 5 ℔ ct	
ZINC.		TIN.	
First qual sheet	$8 50	Strip Tin	29
Slag	8 25	Pig tin, small	28
BRIGHT WIRE.		Tin Plate—	
7 to 6	9	Bright charcoal, 10	
1 to 9	10	x14 and 14x20, I C	7 00
10 to 11	11	10x14 and 14x20	9 00
[illegible]	11½	Roofing—	
1 and 14	14	14x20, I. C.	6 25
5 and 16	14	20x28, I. C.	13 00
Bundle, 50 ℔ cent. off.)			

Groceries.

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	10¾@—	Coffee, A	9⅝@ 9¾
Crushed	10¾@—	White Extra C	9⅜@ 9½
Granulated	10⅝@—	Yellow Ex. C	8⅞@ 9
Powdered	10¾@—	Yellow C	7⅞@ 7¾
MOLASSES.			
New Orleans—			
Fair to good	45@—	Good	48@50
Choice	50@53	Sugar-house	30@—
COFFEE.			
Imitat'n Java	20 @25	Fair Rio	13 @14
Old Gov. do	26¼@27	Prime Rio	16 @17
Choice Rio	17 @—	Common Rio	11¼@12¼
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	60@65	Imp'l, choice	50@55
good	40@45	do fair to good	30@40
Gunpowder, fine	75@80	do common	30@—
do good	40@45	do fair	35@—
Japan, good	28@35	Oolong, good	35@—
Japan, choice	55@60	Oolong, choice	60@—
Japan, fair	18@25	do fair	30@—

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Toledo Produce Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO DAILY BLADE, TOLEDO, O., Aug. 15, 1882.

NOTE.—For additional markets, see fourth page.

NOTE—Comparisons of sales made on closing transactions of the previous day's regular noon Board.

Flour, bbl.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
RECEIPTS.					
250	68770	2419	2235	....	....
SHIPMENTS.					
25	69000	6000	....	....	....

An epitome of the market reports received by the BLADE to-day is as follows: New York—Wheat ¼@⅝c lower and heavy. Corn ¼@1c lower. Oats ¼@½c lower. Buffalo—Wheat nominal. Corn dull. Oats nominal. Baltimore—Wheat—western inactive and easier. Corn—western closed dull. Oats easier. Cincinnati—Wheat quiet. Corn weak. Oats firmly held. Chicago—Wheat weak. Corn weak. Oats weak. St. Louis—Wheat lower and very slow. Corn dull and lower. Oats dull and lower. Detroit—Wheat steady and quiet.

At to day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was a little more done in cash Wheat than at the previous day's session, and prices have undergone no marked change. No. 1 Red long berry, 111c, no alteration. No 2 Red, 104c to begin and 104⅜c on last trade, ⅛c advance. No. 3 Red D. & M., 101c, ¼c down. No. 4 Red, 97c.

For future delivery the market received considerable attention, and prices were lower. Seller August started at 103½c and closed at 103⅝c, ⅛c less than before. Sept. opened at 103c, fell to 102⅞c, when it gradually rose to 103½c, but on last sale went off to 103c, ⅛c depressed. Seller October, 103¼@103⅛c, ⅛c off. Seller November, 103⅝c, 103⅝c and 104c, respectively, same as yesterday. Seller December, 104c. Seller the year, 102⅝@102⅞c, latter to close.

There was a pretty free movement in Cash Corn at prices under those ruling yesterday. High-mixed Corn steady at 80c, 1c decline. No. 2 Corn opened at 79c and closed at 78¾c, ¾c lower. No Grade Corn noted 71c. For future delivery the volume of trade was quite respectable. The market opened lower than on yesterday and closed weak. Seller August, light business at 78¾c. Seller the year a little irregular, opening at 65⅛c and finally closing at 64⅝c, ⅜c off.

Oats for cash went to a fair extent. The market shows a decline. No. 2, 44½c, 2c lower. No. 2 White, 3c down, at 50c. Future contracts moderate. Seller September, 36¾c. Seller the year, ¼c lower, at 35½c.

WHEAT—Sales: 1000 bu No. 2 White Michigan at 102c; 500 bu do at 102c; 500 bu do at 102c; 500 bu No. 1 Red Long Berry at 111c; 5000 bu No. 2 Red at 104c; 1500 bu do at 104c; 2000 bu do at 104¼c; 5000 bu do at 104¾c; 3000 bu do at 104⅛c; 2000 bu do at 104⅜c; 300 bu do at 104⅛c; 800 bu do at 104⅛c; 4000 bu do at 104⅜c; 1000 bu do at 104⅜c; 500 bu do at 104⅜c; 1000 bu do at 104⅜c; 1500 bu do at 104⅜c; 5000 bu do at 104⅜c; 8000 bu do at 104c; 1000 bu do Wabash at 104⅜c; 500 bu No. 3 Red D. & M. at 101c; 500 bu do regular at 101c; 2500 bu do at 101c; 500 bu No. 4 Red at 97c; 1000 bu do at 97c; 25000 bu No. 2 Red seller August at 103⅝c; 5000 bu do do at 103¾c; 5000 bu do do at 103⅝c; 5000 bu do do at 103⅝c; 2000 bu do do at 103⅝c; 5000 bu do do at 103¾c; 4000 bu do do seller September at 103c; 5000 bu do do at 102⅞c; 50000 bu do do at 102⅞c; 1000 bu do do at 103c; 10000 bu do do at 103c; 5000 bu do do at 103⅛c; 5000 bu do do at 103⅛c; 15000 bu do do at 103c; 1000 bu do do at 103c; 2000 bu do seller October at 103⅛c; 5000 bu do do at 103⅛c; 3000 bu do do at 103⅜c; 1000 bu do do at 103c; 5000 bu do do at 103⅛c; 10000 bu do do at 103⅛c; 5000 bu do do at 103⅛c; 5000 bu do do at 103⅛c; 5000 bu do seller November at 103⅝c; 5000 bu do do at 103⅝c; 1000 bu do do at 104c; 1000 bu do do at 104c; 5000 bu do seller December at 104c; 5000 bu do do seller the year at 102⅝c; 5000 bu do do at 102⅞c; 5000 bu do do at 103⅛c; 15000 bu do do at 102⅝c; 5000 bu do do at 103c; 5000 bu do do at 102c; 5000 bu do do at 102⅞c; 5000 bu do do at 102⅞c.

CORN—Sales: 500 bu No. 2 at 79c; 500 bu No Grade at 71c; 500 bu No. 2 at 79c; 1500 bu High-mixed at 80c; 1000 bu do at 80c; 1500 bu do at 80c; 3500 bu do at 80c; 3500 bu No. 2 at 78¾c; 15000 bu No. 2 seller the year at 65⅛c; 10000 bu do do at 65c; 5000 bu do do at 65c; 10000 bu do do at 65c; 15000 bu do do at 64⅞c; 5000 bu do do at 64⅝c; 5000 bu do do at 64⅝c; 5000 bu do seller August at 78¾c; 5000 bu do do seller the year at 64⅝c.

OATS—Sales: 1600 bu No. 2 at 44½c; 800 bu do at 44½c; 800 bu do at 44½c; 1800 bu No. 2 White at 50c; 900 bu do at 50c; 1000 bu No. 2 seller the year at 35½c; 10000 bu do seller September at 36¾c.

The following are the very latest quotations to-day at the close of the

3:30 P. M. Call Board.

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
No. 2 Red cash	c	c	c
August	c	c	103¾c
September	c	c	103c
October	c	c	103⅛c
November	c	c	104 c
Year	c	c	102⅞c
Corn—			
High-mixed	80 c	80½c	c
No. 2	c	c	78 c
August	c	c	78¾c
September	77 c	79 c	c
Year	c	c	64⅝c

General Produce.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—Wheat inactive and nominal; No 1 hard Duluth at 128c. Corn dull; 3,000 bu No 2 mixed western at 85. Oats nominal and scarce. Canal freights unchanged; wheat, 5¼c; corn 4¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 hard nominal; 115c for No. 2; 102⅜c seller August; 98⅛c seller September; 97⅛c seller October; 90c for No. 3. Receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, 2,000. Corn dull and lower.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—Flour unchanged at $—@—. Wheat steady and quiet; spot, old, 115c; new, nominal at 108c; seller August, 106⅛c; seller September, 103c; seller October, 103c; seller November, 103⅝c; seller the year, 102c; No. 2 red at 104⅛c; seller August, —c; No. 2 white, —c. Receipts—wheat, 11,883 bu; shipments, 35,750 bu.

CINCINNATI, Aug 15.—Flour dull; family, $4 65@4 85; fancy, $5 65@6 50. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 100@101c. Corn weak at 78c. Oats firmly held at 48c. Rye quiet at 70½c. Barley at —c. Pork dull at $22. Lard dull at $12 25. Bulk meats firm at $9 50@13 25. Bacon active and firm at $10 50@14 25@14 75. Whisky steady at 116c. Combination sales of finished goods, 815 barrels, on a basis of 116c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Flour—Market inactive; choice old wheat scarce and in demand. Rye flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened steady but closed weak; No. 2 red in elevator, —c; do seller August, 113¼@113⅜c. Corn—car lots firm under light supplies, but demand only moderate; sail mixed, 93c; steamer, —c; No. 3 mixed, 90c; rejected on track, —c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 new mixed, 70c; No. 2 new white, 75c; old mixed, 70c; No. 3 old white, 77c; No. 2 do, 78@79c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Wheat continued weak through the session; regular at 101⅛c seller August; 98c asked seller September; 97⅛c seller October; 96⅝c seller the year. Corn weak; 76¾c cash; —seller August; 75¾@75⅞c seller September; 74⅛c seller October; 64⅜c seller the year; 64@65⅛c seller May. Oats steady at 45c cash; 41⅝c seller August; 35⅛c seller September; 35⅛c seller October; 34⅝c seller the year. Rye at 67c. Barley at 91@92c. Whisky at 118c. Pork weak at $20 97½ cash; $20 97½ seller September; $21 37½ seller October; $19 67½ seller January. Lard weak at $12 17½ cash; $12 17½ seller September; $12 27½ seller October; $12 37½ seller January. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; quality a little better but weak and fully 10c lower; light, $7 70@8 30; mixed packing, $7 70@8 25; heavy packing and shipping, $8 40@8 85. Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; market dull and 10c lower; exports, $7 25@7 85; good to choice shipping, $6 40@6 90; common to fair, $4 50@5 50; butchers, $2 40@4 90; stockers and feeders, $4 90; range cattle weak; Texans, at $3 50@4 75.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Flour—market dull; western superfine $3 00@3 75; extra, $4 00@5 25; family, $5 @5 25. Wheat—western inactive and easier; No. 2 winter red spot, 112¼@113c; seller August, 112¾@113c; seller September, 111¼@111⅜c; seller October, 112¼@112⅝c; seller November, 113¼@113⅝c; seller December, 114⅞c asked; the year, —c. Corn—western opened active, but closed dull and easier; mixed spot, 84¼@85c; seller August, 84¼@85c; seller September, 85⅛@86c; seller October, 84¼@84⅞c; seller November, 80¾@87⅝c; steamer, —c. Oats easier and quiet; western white, 67@68c; mixed, 64@65c; Pennsylvania, 65@68c. Rye quiet at 68@72c. Hay quiet at $1 00@19 00. Provisions steady; mess pork, $22 25@23 25. Bulk meats—loose shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $11@14 25. Bacon—shoulders, $12 00; clear rib sides, $15 50. Hams, $15 50@16 25. Lard—refined, $14 00. Butter dull; western packed, 14@20c; creamery, 23@27c. Eggs firm at 19@20c. Petroleum—quiet; refined, 6⅞c. Coffee firm; rio cargoes, 8¾@9¾c. Sugar steady; A soft, 9⅛c. Whisky higher at 119c. Freights to Liverpool, per steamer, easier. Receipts—Flour, 2,058 bbls; wheat, 18,809 bu; corn, 2,708bu; oats, 2,100 bu; rye, —bu. Shipments—Wheat 24,000 bu; corn, 9,678 bu. Sales—Wheat, 438,900 bu; corn, 158,350 bu.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Flour—Receipts, 21,000 bu; sales, 12,000 bbls; slightly in buyers' favor. Wheat ¼@⅝c lower, dull and heavy; sales, 24,000 bu No. 2 red, seller August, 112⅛c; 96,000 bu do seller September, 112⅞@113c; 280,000 bu do seller October, 113⅛@114⅛c; 96,000 bu do seller November, 115¼@115⅜c; 24,000 bu do seller December, 116⅝c; bu do seller the year, —c. Corn ¼@1c lower and moderate trade; mixed western, spot, 86@88c; futures, 77⅜@86c; sales, 470,000 bu. Oats ¼@½c lower; western, 52@76c; sales, 210,000 bu, including No. 2, seller September, —@—c; seller October, —c; seller the year, —c. Beef quiet. Pork dull and declining; new mess, $21 75@22 00; old, $21 25. Lard 15@20c lower and weak; steam rendered at $12 62½. Butter very firm and in good inquiry; choice western, 14@25c; Elgin creamery, 28c. Cheese firm at 2@11⅝c. Sugar steady. Molasses quiet. Petroleum dull. Rice firm. Coffee quiet. Freights steady. Spirits turpentine firm at 46½c. Rosin steady. Tallow firm at 8⅜@8 7-16c for western. Eggs steady at 24@22¼c.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Cotton steady; sales 1251 bales, uplands, 13 1-16c; Orleans, 13⅜c. Futures steady; August, 12.90; September, 12.62; October, 11.96; November, 11.71; December, 11.73; January, 11.80.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Through orders and a steady demand for many miscellaneous assortments, the character and volume of trade is very satisfactory, the very large distribution of a large production of desirable fabrics in execution of previous engagements contributing a good percentage of goods in movement. Exports of domestic cotton for the past week, 3,391 packages, and 104,700 packages since January 1, against 99,700 packages for the same time last year, and 72,134 packages in 1880, which shows a fair increase over any previous year, with large contracts in course of execution. Lancaster, Whittenton, Gloucester and Plunkett staple and fancy ginghams have advanced to 8½c, and Berkshire to 7¾c. In all seasonable fabrics the combined shipments in execution of purchases, orders and on contracts give a very good amount of business, which is of legitimate and wholesome proportions.

ROBISON'S

REDUCTION SALE.

PREPARING FOR INVOICE.

Bad Weather must be paid for by selling Goods cheap. We will sell at a great loss to us, the following Goods. The Season is short, and we must realize,

SALE TO COMMENCE

SATURDAY, JULY 15,

AND FOR 10 DAYS:

Ladies' Muslin Underwear reduced 25 per cent.
Parasols and Fans reduced 30 per cent.
Lace Mitts, Silk and Lisle Gloves reduced 25 per cent.
Lace Window Curtains reduced 40 per cent.
Ladies' Linen Suits, cost $3 and $4, for $1.
Ginghams and all Wash Dress Goods, 20 per cent.
Untrimmed Hats and all Millinery Reductions, 50 per cent.
Ladies' Silk and Summer Wraps, 30 per cent. off.
Nuns' Veilings, in colors, all wool, for 20 cents, cost us 40 cents.
46-inch Nuns' Veilings for 57½ cents, cost us 80 cents.

We will Sell Silks Cheaper than any House in Toledo.

No Blowing. No old Goods. All this Season's purchase. Great Bargains for 10 days only.

ROBISON & CO.

IT IS

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

TO KNOW THAT AT THE

"PALACE" SHOE HOUSE

There is a Large Stock of the Best

BOOTS and SHOES,

Suitable for Summer Wear for Men and Boys, Women, Misses and Girls, and it is also

Everybody's Business

To Know that these Goods are BEING SOLD LOWER at

161 SUMMIT ST.

Than at any other Shoe House in the Northwest.

We are satisfied from the extensive patronage accorded us by the readers of the BLADE, that our aim to sell the

BEST FOOTWEAR for the LEAST MONEY

Is appreciated by you. Having won your confidence thus far, we shall strive to maintain it by fair, square treatment, at

J. O. REED'S,

161 SUMMIT STREET,
TOLEDO, O.

BAD WEATHER

Gives everybody the "Blues," affects the prospects of good crops, and behooves people to make their cash go as far as it can be made to go. Remember that

EATON'S "BEE HIVE"

IS THE

GREAT MONEY SAVER

Of this section. Every article good and substantial, and prices guaranteed less than elsewhere. We offer some great bargains this week, a few as follows:

100 pieces Dress Goods, 10 cents, worth 25 cents.
500 pairs Men's Shoes, solid leather, $1.00.
1,000 pairs Children's Shoes, solid leather, 50 cents.
5 Crates English Crockery, very cheap.
306 pieces Ladies Muslin Underwear, cheap to close.
The Ruby White Shirt positively worth $1.25, for $1.00.
50 Children's Suits, from $1.25 to $3.00, worth double.

No more room here, but lots more Bargains, at

EATON'S "BEE HIVE."

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Hogs—Market firm; common and light, [illegible]; packing and butchers', [illegible]; Receipts, 1,140 head; shipments, 150 head.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Hogs—Receipts, 230 head; shipments, 120 head; no supply and little demand; prices nominal; good Yorkers, [illegible]; light Yorkers, [illegible]; butchers' to select, [illegible]; culls, $5 00@[illegible].

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 680 head; market active; prime cattle, $6 90@[illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; common, $4 00@5 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,000 head; market firm; Philadelphias, [illegible]; Baltimores, [illegible]; Yorkers, [illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,000 head; market active, extra, [illegible]; fair to good, $4 00@4 90; common, [illegible].

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 750 head; consigned through, 215 cars; market generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher on light grades; light to medium steers, $4 50@5 50; fair to good shippers, [illegible]; Texas steers, [illegible]; [illegible] of.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,000 head; consigned through, 18 cars; supply light; trending downward; fair to good clipped sheep, $4 00@4 75; choice to fancy, [illegible]; western lambs, [illegible]; Canada lambs, [illegible].

Hogs—Receipts to-day 460 head; consigned through, 51 cars; [illegible] changed; light to good, [illegible]; good medium weights, [illegible].

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Hogs—Receipts to-day, 12,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market weak; all but best grades [illegible] lower; generally dull; [illegible]; heavy packing and shipping, [illegible]; Philadelphia [illegible].

Cattle—Receipts to-day, 3,700 head; [illegible] market slow and weak; [illegible] common to fair, [illegible]; [illegible] steady [illegible] range cattle [illegible]; half-breeds [illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, [illegible] head; shipments, [illegible] head; market dull, [illegible] weak; common to fair, [illegible]; good, [illegible].

Toledo Lumber Market.

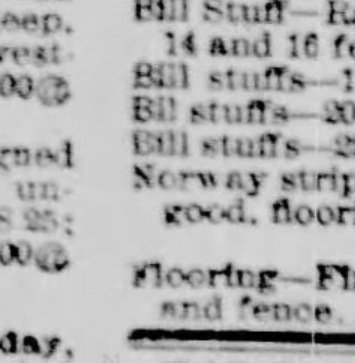
ROUGH LUMBER.

Uppers, 1 inch ... $44 00
[illegible] ... 48 00@50 00
A, B, C and D, box, 13 in. and over, [illegible] ... $44, $38, $32 $18
A" selects—(all widths), ranging from 1 inch 12 ft. to 2 in., 12, 14 and 16 ft. ... [illegible]
B" select or fine com'on—(all widths) ... 35 00@38 00
Strips—(six inches)—clear 1st and 2d, 12, 14 and 16 ft. ... [illegible]
First, 2d and 3d common 12, 14 and 16 ft. ... 35 00@38 00
[illegible] ... 42 00
Stock boards—"A," "B," "C" and "D," 1x12, 12, 14 and 16 ft. ... $44, $38, $30, $17
[illegible] ... 21
[illegible] ... 17
[illegible] ... 16
No. 2 Stocks—1x12, ranging 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet ... $15, $17
Common boards—(all widths) ... 14
Box Boards—[illegible] ... [illegible]
Thick common ... 15 00@[illegible]
Fencing—No. 1—12, 14, 16, 18 feet ... [illegible]
No. 2—12, 14, 16 and 18 feet ... 15 00
Pickets—rough, 1x3, 4 ft. select ... $18
[illegible]
Bill stuff—12 to 16 feet ... 16 00
Bill stuff—18 to 20 feet ... 18 00
Bill stuff—22 to 24 feet ... 20 00
Norway strips—12, 14 and 16 feet ... 15 00

DRESSED LUMBER.

[illegible] good flooring, and siding ... $26, $24, $17
Flooring—First, 2d and 3d common and fence ... $33, $33, $27, $20

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BATTERY



[illegible]

MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Stock of Goods and Fixtures FOR SALE CHEAP.

For the next two weeks we shall offer the stock of goods and complete set of store fixtures of [illegible] W. J. Crawford, Clarksfield Hollow, Huron County, very cheap. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to go into business. [illegible] to get a start. For particulars call on or address

WAUGH & McKELVEY,
WAKEMAN, O.

Fish.

	Halves.	Qrs.	Kits.	Kits.
No. 1 White Fish	$ 4 50	$ 2 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Family White	4 50	2 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Herring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mackinaw Trout	6 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shad, Sp'g cotch	3 50	1 50	[illegible]	[illegible]